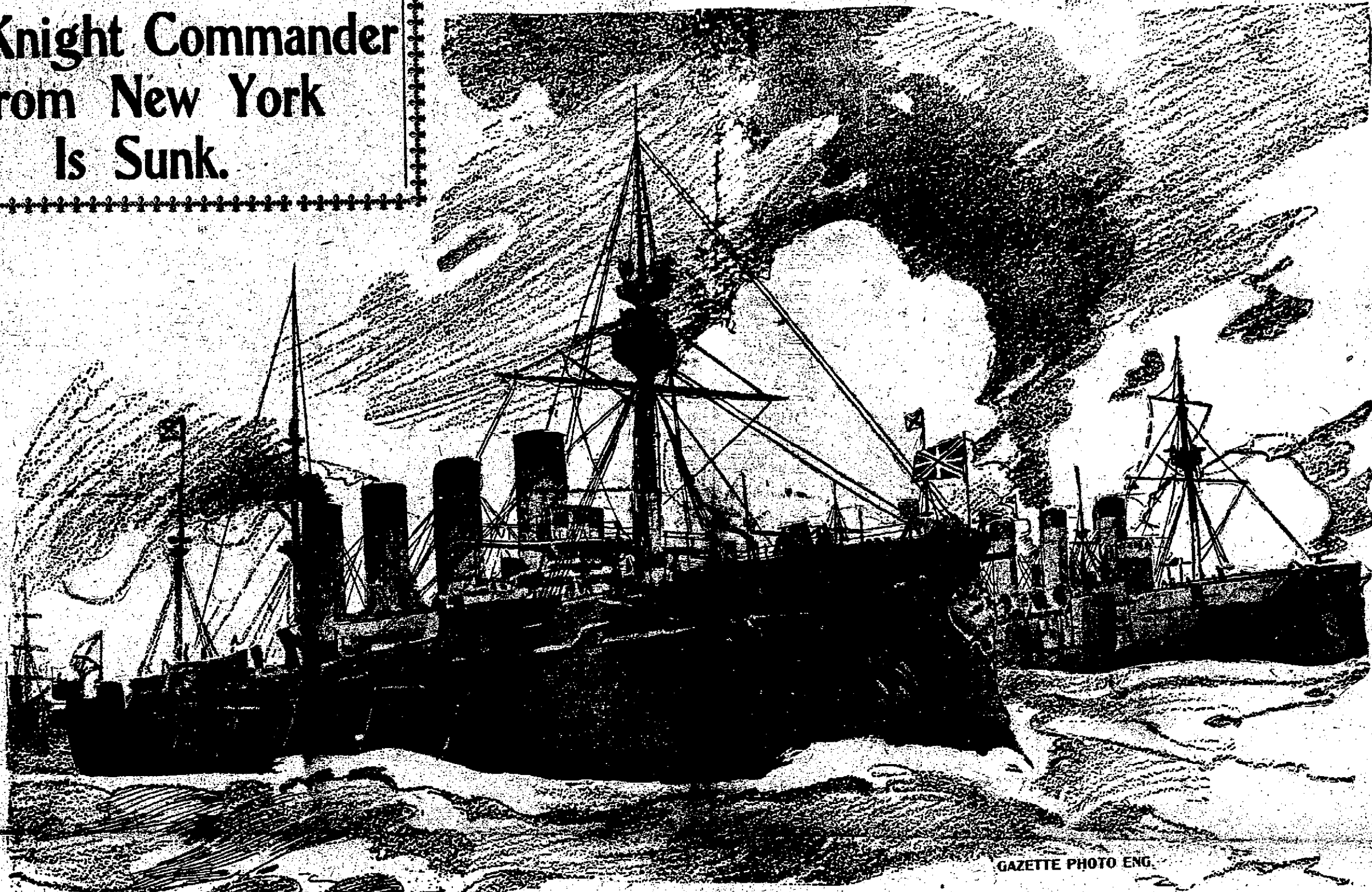


VLADIVOSTOK CRUISER FLEET IS DOING MIGHTY HAVOC

**Str. Knight Commander
From New York
Is Sunk.**



TWO POWERFUL VESSELS OF THE RUSSIAN VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON, THE CRUISERS ROSSIA AND GROMOBOI, THE ROSSIA BEING SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—The Vladivostok squadron has sunk the steamer Knight Commander from New York. Two unknown steamers, a British and a German, have also been captured by the squadron. The German steamer is probably the Arabia, flour laden. Both the captured vessels have been sent in charge of prize crews to Vladivostok.

The British steamer Knight Commander, Captain Durant, a vessel of 2176 tons, sailed from New York on May 6 for Singapore. The vessel arrived at Singapore on June 23 and sailed for Manila, Shanghai, and Japanese ports.

The German steamer Arabia is due at Yokohama with a cargo of flour from Portland, Oregon. She is a vessel of 2868 tons register.

The unknown British steamer reported captured by the Vladivostok squadron may be the British steamer St. Hubert, due at Yokohama from Honolulu and Chih with a cargo of saltpeter.

TIENTSIN, July 25.—A battle is raging outside of Newchwang. The Russians have already lost seven hundred. The Russians are evacuating Newchwang, burning property as they leave.

JAPANESE DO SEARCHING.

CHEFOO, July 25.—A German steamer from Newchwang has been searched by Japanese torpedo boats.

KUROPATKIN'S LIAOYANG STRENGTH.

LONDON, July 25.—General Kuropatkin has 40,000 men at Liaoyang.

GIBRALTAR, July 25.—It is ordered that the British torpedo craft of the Mediterranean fleet be mobilized.

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—The illness of King Christian is not serious.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The volunteer cruising fleet in the Red Sea has been ordered to refrain from further interference with foreign shipping.

SUEZ, July 25.—It is reported that the Russian consul has notified the volunteer fleet of cruisers to leave the Red Sea forthwith.

PORT SAID, July 25.—The Russians have released the German steamer Scandia. The British steamer Ardova has been seized.

TOKIO, July 25.—The Vladivostok squadron has been sighted eighty miles off Hitachi province steering south.

LONDON, July 25.—It is reported that the cruisers Russia bought from Germany have joined the Vladivostok squadron.

Hitachi province is about fifty miles north of Yokohama and the presence of the Russian fleet about eighty miles east of that point, steering south, puts the Russians right in the track of steamers bound for Yokohama from American Pacific Coast ports.

WILL RELEASE MALACCA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Russia has agreed to release the Malacca after a perfunctory inspection at Suda Bay.

WAR SCARE SUBSIDING.

LONDON, July 25.—The press is satisfied with the Malacca solution though there is an inclination to await the settlement of the Dardanelles question before believing that all dangers has been averted.

PORTE AND RUSSIAN SHIPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—The Porte refuses to prevent Russian vessels passing through the Dardanelles when unarmed and flying the commercial flag.

TOKIO, July 24.—The Vladivostok squadron has been sighted sixty miles off Izu.

Izu is a province of Japan which comprises a peninsula, the eastern shore of which is on Sagami Sea. Tokio bay, on which is located Yokohama, opens off to the northward and vessels entering Yokohama must go by way of Sagami Sea. The southernmost point of Izu peninsula is but fifty miles from Yokohama. The distance is also about fifty miles from the end of Izu peninsula, across Sagami Sea, to the land on the eastern side. To the south of Sagami Sea there are a large number of small islands. This locates the Vladivostok squadron right in the path of vessels entering Yokohama from the Pacific coast of the United States or from Australia or any points to the southward, and if the vessels were moved in closer to land they would blockade Yokohama.

GERMANS RESENT SEIZURE.

BERLIN, July 24.—The seizure of the German steamer Scandia has caused resentment against Russia.

CAPTAINS WILL STOP.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Russian cruisers in the Red Sea have been ordered not to seize any more merchant vessels.

LONDON, July 26.—There was heavy fighting Sunday at Liaoyang. The Russian loss was 400 and the Japanese loss was greater.

BRITAIN'S DAMAGE BILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Great Britain's bill for damages caused by the Red Sea cruisers is estimated at \$5,000,000. The volunteer fleet will remain in the Red Sea until the regular warships relieve it.

A STEAMER DETAINED.

HONGKONG, July 26.—The British steamer Mascotte has been detained here by the British authorities because of the suspicion that she has been sold to Japan.

The British steamer Mascotte is a vessel of 2,018 tons. The New York Maritime Register, of recent date, contains the following entry concerning her: "Mascotte, Br. S. S., departed from Sunderland, May 18, for Hongkong; passed Las Palmas, May 27th, (sold Japan)." The fact that the vessel had been sold to Japan was known to the shipping world long ago.

SUGAR SHIPS ARRIVE AT THE BREAKWATER

LEWES, Delaware, July 26.—The bark Foohing Suey, via Suez, 142 days from Kahului, has arrived here with the crew stricken with beri-beri. One man died and the ship has been quarantined. The Kenilworth and William P. Frye also arrived.

Of the above vessels one made a very fast trip. The ship Kenilworth did not start on her voyage around the Horn until forty days after the beri-beri stricken bark Foohing Suey left here. The Kenilworth left Hilo on April 16, having on board 71,931 sacks of sugar, shipped by C. Brewer & Co. The Foohing Suey, well known as one of C. Brewer & Co.'s packets and a familiar sight at the wharves at the foot of Nuuanu street whenever she is in this port, left Kahului on March 5th with a cargo of 1,350 tons of sugar. The ship William P. Frye, one of the largest American sailing ships afloat, left here on March 13.

The Foohing Suey is commanded by Captain Willett. On arrival here from New York last January the officers of the vessel reported having had a very rough voyage around the Horn.

RELEASED ARDOVA HAD AMERICAN WAR CARGO

SUEZ, July 26.—The British steamer Ardova has been released by the Russians.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Ardova's cargo contained ammunition shipped by the American government to the Philippines.

EPPINGER JURY DISAGREES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Eppinger jury has disagreed, seven favoring acquittal.

Jacob Eppinger was a partner in the big San Francisco grain firm of Eppinger & Co., which failed last year with very heavy liabilities. Eppinger was indicted on July 17, 1903, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, it being alleged that his firm secured large advances from banks on warehouse receipts which were claimed to be fraudulent and also to represent simply empty space in warehouses instead of grain.

DEMOCRATIC DATES SET

Delegate Laukea Speaks About Presidential Candidate.

Monday, August 22, at 10 a. m., in the city of Honolulu, the Democratic Territorial Convention will assemble. Its business will be the framing of a platform, the nomination of the party candidate for Delegate to Congress and the election of the Territorial Central Committee.

District conventions for the nomination of Democratic candidates for Senators and Representatives in the Territorial Legislature will be held, for the Island of Oahu on Wednesday, August 24, and for the other islands on Saturday, August 27.

Nominations of delegates to Territorial and District conventions will be made by the Democratic precinct clubs on Thursday evening, August 4.

Primaries for the election of delegates will be held on Saturday afternoon, August 13.

All of these appointments were settled at a meeting of the Territorial Central Committee held in Waverley hall last night.

Fred. Turrill presided, and Harry Jaen, secretary, was at the desk. Others present were Col. C. J. McCarthy, Curtis P. Laukea, S. K. Kalou, J. K. Prendergast, John Effinger, Harry Swinton, John Emmeluth, R. B. Kidd, F. J. Testa, E. H. F. Wolter, John F. Bowler, W. A. Kinney, Julius Auen, Frank Harvey, Wm. F. Erwing, W. B. Moss, P. O'Sullivan and L. D. Timmons, the four last being visitors.

The business was all based upon a committee report. This also dealt with the basis of representation in the conventions, over which there was much discussion.

Mr. Laukea made a motion to make the basis of representation one delegate to every fifteen members of a precinct club, but each club to have one delegate in any case. There was a good deal of discussion over the wording of the motion.

Mr. Kidd favored the former basis of one delegate to ten members, but for some time the meeting seemed to be for a reduction.

Col. McCarthy, after considerable discussion, moved an amendment to go back to the former basis of one delegate for every ten members. After he had made a ringing speech, claiming that his sole motive was the good of the Democratic party, his amendment was carried amidst rousing applause.

The report of the committee was then taken from the table for further action. There was a good deal of conversation about dates before the schedule as already stated was adopted. The committee had Friday down for primaries, but the meeting fought shy of the "unlucky" day. Mention of the fact that the Republicans had taken Friday for nominations only seemed to make the argument stronger, although it never occurred to anyone to note that the Territorial Central Committee was then and there laying out the campaign on a Friday evening. There was a laugh, also, over the 13th for the primary elections, but after full discussion it was deemed the most convenient date. The nomination day was changed all the more readily when Col. McCarthy—who, by the way, was one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Democratic National Convention—announced that August 4 was his birthday.

DELEGATE LAUKEA.

Col. McCarthy, when the regular business had been dispatched, humorously introduced the returned delegate from St. Louis thus:

"We have here one of the delegates to the National Convention—the one who nominated Roosevelt, and we want to know why he did it."

Mr. Laukea went forward to the chairman's right, saying he didn't believe any person in this community would take the newspaper report about the nomination of Roosevelt by a Hawaiian delegate seriously, because there was no truth in it. Continuing, he said that the Democratic party, so far as the opinion of people who knew the situation went, had not for some elections past had as good an opportunity of winning as in the present campaign. This was because the platform adopted at St. Louis had united all factions of the Democratic party. After the convention had concluded its labors all of the delegates were agreed that faction had been eliminated.

He was glad while on the mainland to see that public opinion was strongly in favor of the Democratic party; Judge Parker was an able jurist, a conservative man, a man whom business element wanted, and the speaker believed, as good a man as the Democratic party ever had for its presidential candidate in several past elections. He was a man backed by the opinions of such men as Mayor McClellan and Senator Cockrell. It was the general opinion that, if the first one or two ballots failed, Cockrell would have received the nomination. Bryan and Hearst sent their congratulations to Judge Parker, which were read in open convention and applauded, showing that all factions of the Democratic party were united on the platform. In proceeding to read the views of Mayor McClellan of New York on the candidate, Mr. Laukea remarked that McClellan was a strong man, supported by Tammany and spoken of as an available candidate himself.

Mr. Laukea only wanted to add that the great question on which the Democratic party divided in the two last elections was eliminated from the present contest. The committee sat for twenty-two hours, Bryan opposing

Hill's gold plank. Finally Bryan won out, the gold plank being eliminated on motion of Mr. Bailey of Texas.

Mr. Effinger wanted to know how the division was on the question of Parker's telegram regarding the gold standard.

Mr. Laukea, answering, first denied that Parker's telegram was a repudiation of the platform. The convention obtained the original copy of the telegram from New York.

"How did the Hawaiian delegation vote?" Mr. Effinger asked.

"The nomination having passed," Mr. Laukea answered, "we did not apply the unit rule. I do not know just who voted for and against the message to Judge Parker, because I was out at the moment the vote was announced."

Mr. Laukea, however, corroborated the statement as reported that four of the six Hawaiian delegates voted for the message to Col. Parker assuring him that, as the money question was not before the American people, he was accorded freedom of personal opinion in that regard by the convention.

In answer to Col. McCarthy's question, "Where was Dr. Noblitt?" Mr. Laukea told of that delegate's late arrival and went into details of convention organization and the appointment of committees, as the questioner had explained that it was the absence of Dr. Noblitt's name from any committee which made him curious.

BIG CROWD OF SHRINERS COMING

Mr. A. H. Moffitt, traveling representative of the Oceanic company, who arrived on the Alameda yesterday, states that seventy-five rooms have been reserved on the Oceanic liner Ventura for Shriners who are coming to Honolulu. They will arrive here on August 24. The fee-wearers are headed by a Cleveland Temple under the leadership of Dr. Philip H. Keeze.

FINDS A CURE FOR LEPROSY

LONDON, July 12.—The correspondent at Rangoon, Burmah, says Captain E. R. Rost of the Indian Medical Service has succeeded in cultivating the bacillus of leprosy, and has made a substance from the cultures which he calls leprolin, and which, when injected into lepers, has a marked beneficial action, alleviating the symptoms of the disease. Captain Rost has discovered that the method of growing the bacillus of leprosy is to extract the salts from the nutrient media, and that the bacillus of leprosy will not grow in the presence of the salt. In order to make such a nutrient medium he distills beef extract soaked in pumice stone in a current of superheated steam, and obtains a medium in which the bacillus of leprosy and also that of tuberculosis grows with the greatest ease.

Leprolin is made on somewhat similar lines to those first employed by Koch in the manufacture of tuberculin. Over 100 cases of leprosy are being treated in Burmah by injections of this substance, and the treatment is also being tried in thirty places in India. Already four cases have been reported cured, and in a great majority of those under treatment the improvement is marked.

GRAND ARMY STIRRED.

Camp Fires Blaze with Joy Over
Escape of General Bedell's
War Orderly from a
Paralytic's Fate.

When Mr. Ross C. Duffy of No. 18 Russell avenue, Nashua, N. H., was suddenly prostrated by a paralytic shock, the deepest concern was felt throughout the town in which he had been a prominent official.

Grand Army men were especially solicitous for in the Civil war Mr. Duffy had acted as General Bedell's orderly while serving with Co. F, Third regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and after the war he became a member of General Foster Post, G. A. R., and rose to be department vice-commander.

The general anxiety felt about him after his sudden shock in the latter part of 1901, was slightly relieved by the news that he had come out of a state of unconsciousness which had lasted for five days, but as week after week went by and he made no further progress, one leg remaining paralyzed, it was concluded that the highly honored veteran must at best remain a cripple for life.

Suddenly to the surprise and delight of every one Mr. Duffy appeared on the street in unmistakable robust health and was overwhelmed by congratulations and inquiries.

"The regular treatment," said Mr. Duffy, "didn't do a bit of good, so far as my paralyzed leg was concerned. My left leg remained cold and dead, and I had been too active a man to be content to be housed up with one dead leg. I finally stumbled on help by the merest chance. I got my clue out of a Boston paper from the story of a war comrade, John Hunter, of Chico, Cal., who had been cured of a desperate attack of locomotor ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for a box of the pills at once and in less than a month afterward I, too, became a perfectly well man as the result of using them and I have remained so ever since. No more worry, no more trouble with my stomach, none with my kidneys; in fact, every organ seems to be doing its proper work. I certainly have good reason to be thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." These pills are sold by all druggists throughout the world.

ORGANIZED TO FIGHT THE BIG SUGAR TRUST

Merging Independent Refineries in the East and Buying Cuban Plantations to Supply the Raw Material for Manufacture.

In order to present a stronger front in their rivalry of the American Sugar Refining Company, a move is on foot to merge three of the outside cane sugar refineries, one of which, located at Philadelphia, is completed, but has not yet been put in operation, the other two, located on Hudson River, opposite New York, are under construction. Conference looking to the formation of a holding company have already been held and Adolph Segal, one of those interested, said that definite action for the merger would be taken probably in a few days. That these interests intend to enter the sugar business on a large scale is shown by the fact that plantations have been bought in Cuba for the purpose of partly supplying the necessary raw product. Thus far, however, these plantations are controlled by individuals.

The building of these three refineries, together with the announcement that the Federal Sugar Refining Company, another independent concern, which has been turning out several hundred barrels a day at Yonkers, within two months, will be prepared to market 4,000 barrels a day from its enlarged plant, directs attention to the rather elaborate plans of "outside" interests to divide the business with the American Company, and has started many inquiries as to how formidable this opposition is likely to prove. Outside of those mentioned the chief rival of the American Company is Arbuckle Brothers, who, after a sharp warfare, established their right to manufacture refined sugar as they saw fit, their output now being several thousand barrels a day. The National Sugar Refining Company is commonly recognized as controlled by the so-called "Trust," or at least is operated in harmony with it.

The building of so many new plants seems to prove that capital is always available for independent refineries, notwithstanding some of the less modern plants of the American Company have been shut down almost from the time they were acquired by the larger company. This is true of the old United States Sugar plant at Camden, N. J., which, by the way, was sold by Adolph Segal to the Trust about 1895. It was dismantled and has never been operated by the Trust. Mr. Segal built the new factory of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, near Philadelphia, with 4,000 barrels daily capacity, which was practically finished last spring, and which, he says, will begin operations within four months. He is the principal man in the plant which is being erected in New Jersey, opposite Fort-second Street, this city, by the Metropolitan Sugar Refining Company, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels a day. The one opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with a capacity of 2,500 barrels a day, was promoted by Ross, Sprague & Co., of Cleveland, O., and is expected to be ready for operations by August 1.

It is known as the Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Company. G. K. Ross is the president.

UNEASY IN PHILADELPHIA.

There has been interest to know how and where the capital was obtained for building these three new refineries, in view of the fact that they are supposed to represent an actual cash outlay of \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. While some prominent names have been mentioned as identified with them it has never been clear who furnished the bulk of the money. It is understood that most of the money put in the Philadelphia refinery came from Philadelphia, although some of it was furnished by New York men. Philadelphia has been rather uneasy because of the delay in starting the plant. A year ago, according to statements then made by the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburg, which offered the bonds for sale, the refinery was to be opened "very soon."

A good many of the \$2,500,000 bonds issued were sold to Philadelphia and Pittsburg people at par, with a bonus of a like amount of stock, of which \$5,000,000 was authorized, on the basis of promises about the large profits which would be made by the improved methods with which the works would be operated. All of the machinery, it was asserted, would be run by electricity, which would effect such a saving that there would easily be a profit of one-half cent a pound on all the sugar turned out. Thus, with an output of 4,000 barrels a day a surplus of \$1,680,000 was figured out for the stock, after paying interest on the bonds. This is equal to some 30 per cent on \$5,000,000 stock.

It was asserted that all of the stock of the Philadelphia company had been deposited in a voting trust, the members of which were selected by the bondholders. Among the names mentioned by Mr. Segal as selected for the board of directors of the new company were Frank S. Hipple, president of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia; Henry R. Wilson, president of the Lincoln Trust Company of New York, and James S. Swartz, treasurer of the International Navigation Company. Frank Tilford was also alleged to have a considerable interest in the Pennsylvania concern. Meanwhile Mr. Segal came to New York and actively promoted operations on a big refinery opposite Forty-second Street, organizing for this purpose the Knickerbocker Contracting Company.

DELAY CAUSES TALK.

From time to time, because of the continued delay in starting the Philadelphia refinery, which was apparently completed several months ago, various rumors have been in circulation in Philadelphia and Pittsburg in regard to the affairs of these concerns. It was reported that the Philadelphia company might

manager's staff with pickaxe helms."

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

A gentleman who came down from the plantation last night said: "At three o'clock yesterday afternoon seven or eight hundred strikers were assembled at their headquarters. They notified the plantation officers that they wished them to go to their headquarters for a conference. The Japanese had presented the manager with thirteen demands, chief of which was one that all the contract cane planters be permitted to throw up their contracts and that the plantation pay each man \$16 a month for the time that they had been at work on the contracts. No reason was stated as to why this demand was made. Another demand was that sixty discharged Japanese teamsters be reinstated. While making a few concessions Manager Ahrens refused the main demands.

When the party from the plantation office, consisting of the manager, J. H. Hackfeld, president of plantation, Consul Miki Saito, A. K. Ozawa, Editor Shiozawa, and others arrived at the strikers' headquarters they were greeted by cries in Japanese of "Go at them." "Let them have it," and remarks of a similar nature. The party could not retreat though, as a withdrawal might have provoked an attack by the strikers. Speeches were made. The manager firmly refused to concede their demands and the Japanese of the party explained to the strikers that their demands were unreasonable. Something that never before happened in Hawaii occurred when Consul Saito spoke. He told them their demands were unreasonable and counseled them to give in. They ridiculed him. Many insulting shouts were indulged in by the strikers. Never before have Japanese laborers "talked back" to their Consul here. Suddenly the crowd made a rush for the veranda where the speakers stood. At the critical moment a dozen laborers managed to stop the onslaught. Then the speakers continued. They feared to leave the place as a departure might provoke the strikers to some deed of violence. At this juncture the mounted police arrived and the speakers were rescued although it was useless to try to disperse the big crowd of strikers."

not start up at all but that the insiders were content to make a profit out of building the plant and floating bonds at a good profit; that the same methods would be followed with the New York plants as at Philadelphia, and that in the end the bondholders might have an opportunity to take hold and manage the properties. It was reported that the Philadelphia concern had not sufficient working capital to start up with; nevertheless it seemed to have abundance of resources to meet the interest on its bonds at it matured.

These bonds have been drawing interest since July 1, two years ago. They are described as first mortgage bonds, but from advices received from Philadelphia it appears that there is a real estate mortgage for \$700,000 prior thereto, which forms a first lien, until they are retired. This gave rise to an extravagant story that the first mortgage bonds were nothing more than a second mortgage issue. Another story had it that the Philadelphia company was to be transferred to the New York refining company, for some unexplained reason.

A well-known refiner, associated with the American Sugar Refining Company, said:

"The scheme is probably for a construction company to build a refining plant and sell it to a sugar refining corporation, taking in payment bonds, secured by a mortgage on the plant more than its cost to construct, and an amount of capital stock corresponding to the par value of such bonds. The bonds are then offered at par, and enough stock given as bonus to tempt the investor. In this way the original constructors light out a profit, and are ready to tempt the public again by similar methods. The refiners are not likely to operate under such circumstances."

A representative of the Federal Sugar Refining Company expressed the opinion that the new Segal refineries are controlled by the Trust, and if they are not run it is because Mr. Havemeyer does not want them to be operated. But, he added, the growth of the country appeared to warrant the erection of a new refinery every year and a half.

WHAT MR. SEGAL SAYS.

Mr. Segal spoke without reserve in regard to the intention of the several companies, except that he did not say much about the men who furnished most of the capital. "It is true," he said, "that a move is on foot to combine the Philadelphia refinery and two New York refineries under a holding company, and a meeting for the purpose has been called. The method of building our refineries has been for a construction company—to put them up and take bonds and stock of the owning company in payment—the stock being given as a bonus. The securities that have come on to the market were sold by the construction company. Who controls the Champion Construction Company? I am the principal one in it. Our company has successfully put through many new enterprises, and at the present time it has contracts under way amounting to about \$18,000,000.

"As for the delay in starting up the Philadelphia plant that was due to special reasons, but we will begin operating October 1 without fail. We are not fighting Mr. Havemeyer or working with him either. I made no promise when I sold the Camden plant to the Trust in 1896 not to go into business again. Had I made such promise I would have kept it."

NO TRUTH IN PORT ARTHUR SENSATION

TOKIO, July 16, (4 p. m.).—The Imperial headquarters staff officially deny the reports from St. Petersburg that the Japanese lost thirty thousand men in a battle near Port Arthur on July 10 or 11th. Not a shot was fired on either date.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16, 1:25 p. m.—Since the receipt from Tokio of an official denial of the report of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur, with the loss of about 30,000 men skepticism as to the truth of the report from Vice-roy Alexieff's headquarters has persuaded all circles, but the members of the General Staff decline to accept the denial unreservedly. While not insisting on the accuracy of the figures they claim there is good reason to believe that a severe check was inflicted on the Japanese in front of Port Arthur and it is considered possible that General Stoessel may have made a report of the subject direct to the Emperor, who will not return here until tonight. Although still in ignorance as to what the official statement meant by "from Japanese sources," the officials here maintain that Alexieff must have had good reason to send the report. While it is conceivable that the Japanese themselves may have spread the report for the purpose of leading General Kuropatkin to believe that they will not advance any further in Manchuria, the General Staff are not disposed to regard them as guilty of such machinelism. Despite the attitude of the General Staff, who evidently are reluctant to give up a report for which they are not responsible, the public ardor has quite cooled down.

The American embassy today forwarded to Berlin another list of names of Japanese prisoners. There are 111 at Perm, 108 at Kungur, 89 at Solikamk and 123 at Tomsk. The whereabouts of the 300 who were at sea, in the Amur district, and who are now scattered, has not been definitely established.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The wedding of Miss Mary Nichols, daughter of Bishop Nichols of California, and Mr. Philip Landstale, formerly of Honolulu, may take place this fall.

TEST SUIT IS BROUGHT

For Injunction Against Business of Foreign Corporation.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Gear yesterday afternoon against the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company, a corporation, and its manager, T. A. Hays, at the suit of the Territory of Hawaii by Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General.

Respondent and each and both of them are, commanded by the writ, which is sought to be made perpetual, "to cease and quit carrying on business within the Territory of Hawaii, for and on behalf of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company."

The bill of complaint states that the respondent company is a corporation formed and existing under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business in San Francisco; that the purpose, object and business of the said Pacific Hardware and Steel Company is the selling and disposing of hardware, steel and other commodities manufactured from metals, and is now, and for twelve months last past has been carrying on the said business within the Territory of Hawaii; that for the past year the business of the corporation in this Territory has been managed and conducted by respondent Hays, and as the subject matter of complaint.

"That said corporation does not invest and use its capital in the Territory of Hawaii; nor is it engaged in the business of foreign or interstate commerce, nor is now nor has within twelve months last past been employed by the Government of the United States of America, but said corporation has failed and neglected to do and perform any and all of the following acts as by law provided, and requires of it to be done and performed, that is to say:

"The said corporation has failed and neglected to file in the office of the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii a certified copy of the charter of incorporation of such corporation; said corporation has failed and neglected to file in the office of said Treasurer the names of the officers of said corporation; said corporation has failed and neglected to file in the office of the Treasurer of said Territory the name of some person upon whom legal notices and processes from the courts of the Territory of Hawaii may be served; said corporation has failed and neglected to file with the Treasurer a certified copy of the bylaws of said corporation; said corporation has failed and neglected to present to the said Treasurer and file with said officer a full and accurate statement and exhibit of its affairs; said corporation has failed and neglected to obtain from the said Treasurer and annual license to have an office in the Territory of Hawaii for the use of its agent and employee, to wit, the said respondent T. A. Hays; for the relief of which in the premises your orator is without remedy at law save by the interposition and aid of this Honorable Court in equity; that said corporation does not own and possess any property either real or personal within the Territory of Hawaii."

This action will serve as a test of the law passed by the Legislature of 1903, intended to protect local taxpayers merchants from the competition of agencies of "foreign" concerns doing an order business and contributing little or nothing to the support of the Territorial Government. As the corporation now sued is very wealthy, a strong fight is likely to ensue on its part to defeat the law upon the ground of contravention of the Inter-State Commerce laws of the United States.

Respondent's Honolulu directory address is: "Pacific Hardware and Steel Co., T. A. Hays representative, 25-26 Alexander Young Building."

HONOLULU'S GAS PLANT ASSURED

The Honolulu gas project has been successfully launched in San Francisco, the bonds and a portion of the stock being placed there. The control will be held in Honolulu and work on the plant will be started very soon. Mr. B. F. Pederson, an expert gas engineer employed by the company, returned to San Francisco in the last Mongolia, after making a thorough inspection of the city. His report is most satisfactory. The most modern plant will be erected and Honolulu will have a gas concern second to none in the United States.

The franchise was granted by the last Legislature to W. W. Dimond and associates, and it was ratified by Congress and approved by President Roosevelt.

Sugar on Hawaii.

Purser Beckley of the Kinau reports the following sugar on Hawaii ready for shipment: Oahu, 18,800; Waialeale, 21,000; Hawaii Mill, none; Wainaku, none; Onomes, 29,000; Pepeekeo, 15,000; Honoumou, 12,400; Hakalau, none; Lanipahoehoe, 400; Ooakala, none; Kukui, 200; Hamakua, 2600; Paauhau, 5,800; Honokaa, 4200; Kukuhaele, 2500; Punaluu, 6375; Houapou, 12,200.

F. W. Thurum, who was a passenger on the Kinau to Hilo is to be inspector in the Public Works Department under Road Engineer Gern. His family will leave for Hilo shortly.

KUHIO HAS PRECINCTS

Result of the Primary Meeting Last Night.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)
Following are the results of last night's primaries which were generally carried out in the interests of Kuhio for Congress:

FIRST PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT

W. W. Harris, president, and S. K. Kamao, secretary, were at the head of a large meeting of the Republican club of the first precinct, fourth district, held on the premises of Thomas P. Cummins, Pawnee. Minutes of previous meeting were not prepared and nominations became the first order of business, resulting as follows:

For six delegates to Territorial Convention: Fred. W. McFarlane, E. G. Keen, W. W. Harris, S. K. Kamao, T. P. Cummins, Jas. Merseberg, Kall, Kauai, M. S. Kamao, H. Merseberg, W. H. Charlock, John Ku, Jonah, J. W. Kei, C. A. Brown, Jack Kuamoo, J. D. McVeigh, Paul R. Isenberg, Harry Armstrong.

For twelve delegates to District Committee: James H. Boyd, Isaac H. Harbottle, Jas. Nott Jr., E. Buffandau, Frank Andrade, Geo. Macy, Ed. Towse, Geo. P. Thelen, S. F. Chillingworth, W. W. Chamberlain, Kalani, S. K. Kamao, S. W. K. Kanakauli, Isaac Noar, Geo. Wood, Alex. Pahau, W. C. Roe, Chas. Lewis, C. F. Peterson, Robert Pahau.

John Kildwell was nominated for the District Committee by Jas. H. Boyd, but as quickly as possible rose and said:

"I have been nominated by a Home Ruler, so please strike my name out."

Mr. Boyd warmly said that he thought Mr. Kildwell took a poor way to teach the Hawaiians political manners. His words he regarded as uncalled for and not becoming.

Mr. Kildwell attempted to speak but President Harris ruled that all remarks were out of order. Before sitting down, however, Mr. Kildwell insisted on the right to withdraw his name from the list of nominations.

W. H. Charlock presented the following resolution, which, on motion of Jas. Nott Jr., was carried by a rising vote, a small minority remaining seated:

"Whereas: The first precinct of the fourth district is the home precinct of the Honorable Jonah Kuhio Kalaniano'ole, Delegate to Congress, and

"Whereas: The interests of the whole Territory can be best served by the re-election of our present Delegate, Honorable Jonah Kuhio Kalaniano'ole;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the Republican Club of the first precinct, fourth district, hereby pledges its support to the Honorable Jonah Kuhio Kalaniano'ole, as candidate of the Republican party for Delegate to Congress, and through its delegates to the Territorial Convention to work to that end."

SECOND PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT

J. H. Soper presided over the meeting of the second precinct of the fourth district and H. E. Murray acted as recorder. After reading the minutes it was learned that they did not contain a resolution which had previously been adopted endorsing Kuhio for the delegateship. This had been left out through a mistake of the secretary and after some discussion Geo. B. McClellan, who first introduced the resolution, wrote it out again and it was inserted in the minutes. Then the minutes were adopted. A resolution for county government was voted down by the meeting.

The following nominations were made for the eleven places on the District committee:

C. S. Crane, N. Watkins, Capt. Dabel, Geo. See, J. Richard, H. Komomoku, G. B. McClellan, M. A. Gonsalves, Gus Schuman, C. H. Cooke, J. M. Little, W. E. Brown, A. A. Braymer, Q. H. Berrey, and C. M. V. Foster.

For the six delegates to the Territorial Convention the following nominations were made:

Wm. Aylett, J. A. Hughes, J. W. Jones, W. T. Rawlins, H. E. Murray, Frank Kruger, J. H. Fisher, J. A. Gilman, J. F. Soper, C. B. Wilson, Geo. McClellan, C. H. Smith, A. Hocking, and J. M. Camara.

THIRD PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT

E. Faxon Bishop presided over a large gathering of members of the Precinct Club of the Third of the Fourth. The following nominations were made:

For Delegates—E. Faxon Bishop, J. Manu, James Lloyd, R. N. Boyd, A. Manuel, Frank McIntyre and B. J. Wright.

For District Committee—E. Faxon Bishop, A. Manuel, Lima, J. C. Oliveira, Frank Foster, J. E. Kaeo and George Lowe.

No action was taken on the question of endorsing Kuhio.

FOURTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT

At the meeting of the Fourth Precinct of the Fourth district E. W. Quinn presided over a gathering of seventy-nine persons. W. W. Carlyle, secretary of the club, acted as recorder. Without opposition the following were nominated for the District Committee:

Charles Murasky, Tim Lyons, D. Kalaokalani Jr., A. H. Moore, Henry Peters, J. D. Castro, J. A. R. Vieira, W. F. Drake, B. H. Atwood, J. H. Davis, H. F. Baldwin, E. Woodward, Jas. A. Fox, M. C. Pacheco, E. Walsh, T. Aylett, Marcellino, and A. V. Peters.

Only one ticket for delegates to the Territorial Convention was put up, that being as follows:

E. W. Quinn, A. G. M. Robertson, Clarence Crabbe, Sam Kamakau, A. V. Gear, Ed. C. Peters, T. P. Mollin, W. W. Carlyle, and James F. Morgan.

A. H. Moore introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved: That we hereby renew our demand for County Government, and instruct our delegates to put in the platform of the Territorial Convention a plank pledging the party to it."

The following resolution, introduced by Col. Sam Parker and seconded by A. V. Gear, was adopted:

"Resolved: That the Fourth Precinct endorse as next Delegate to Congress the present Delegate, J. Kalaniano'ole."

FIFTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT

One hundred and sixty-four persons attended the meeting of the Fifth of the Fourth Precinct Club. Only one ticket was named for delegates to the Territorial Convention, that being as follows:

Samuel Johnson, Chas. Coater, and E. E. Rathburn. For the District Committee, six to be elected, seven were nominated, as follows: Gustav Rose, E. K. Lilikalan, M. Harvey, J. J. Belsor, Samuel Johnson, W. H. Kallimal, and L. J. Nahora Hipsa.

The following resolution, introduced by L. J. Nahora Hipsa was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Republican Club of the Fifth precinct of the Fourth district concedes that in renomination to Congress of our present Delegate, Hon. Jonah Kuhio Kalaniano'ole, the whole Territory of Hawaii will receive from Congress more consideration and better results will be obtained;

"Therefore it is resolved, That the Fifth precinct of the Fourth district pledges itself to the renomination of the Hon. Jonah Kuhio Kalaniano'ole for Delegate to Congress."

SIXTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT

At the meeting of the Sixth precinct of the Fourth district, Lorin Andrews presided and J. J. Hughes acted as recorder. The nominees were:

For the Territorial Convention—Lorin Andrews, C. A. Yarrick and W. S. Fleming.

For District Committee—J. J. Hughes, E. G. Carrera, W. J. Stansbury, W. S. Fleming, C. K. Quinn and Lorin Andrews.

There will be no opposition at the primaries.

Before the meeting adjourned C. K. Quinn introduced resolutions endorsing the nominations of Roosevelt and Fairbanks and the administration of Governor Carter. They were carried unanimously after enthusiastic speeches by W. J. Stansbury and J. J. Hughes.

A general discussion was had as to the organization of a campaign committee but this matter was deferred until after the primaries.

SEVENTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT

Waimanalo—No returns.

EIGHTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT

One hundred and thirty members constituted a very enthusiastic gathering of members of the Precinct Club of the Eighth of the Fourth. Speeches were made by Geo. W. Smith, Ella A. C. Long, E. E. Thompson, J. A. Kennedy, C. G. Ballantyne and others.

The following were nominated for delegates to the Territorial Convention, eight to be elected: J. Lucas, T. J. King, Carlos A. Long, Chas. L. Beal, W. F. Heilbron, H. C. Pfuger, Geo. Smithies, J. C. Quinn, Frank Godfrey and M. S. Prosser.

For members of the District Committee, sixteen to be elected, the following nominations were made: Geo. W. Smith, F. E. Thompson, W. J. Karratt, John A. Johnson, Charles Crozier, C. W. Zeigler, W. H. Thornton, C. G. Ballantyne, F. L. Waldron, J. M. Kaloa, E. J. Lord, F. E. Richardson, Kawa George, T. H. Petrie, E. O. White, J. M. Kea, F. B. Damon, W. O. Atwater and H. M. Dow.

Geo. W. Smith moved that it was the sense of the Precinct Club of the Eighth of the Fourth to endorse the candidacy of Kuhio for Delegate to Congress. This carried unanimously.

The club has arranged for weekly meetings and for addresses by prominent speakers.

SEVENTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT

The Seventh of the Fifth Precinct Club adopted the Harmony Committee's report, recommending the following nominations:

For District Committee—H. C. Vida, Wm. Henry, K. R. G. Wallace, Isaac Cockett, George Barker, B. P. Zablan, Henry Cockett, L. K. Kamealoha, J. Kahalekaula, Henry Huka, Joseph Fern, and Wm. K. Kauauai.

For Delegates to Territorial Convention—Solomon Mahelona, T. McCants Stewart, Eli J. Crawford, George Lucas, I. H. Sherwood, and J. A. Aheong.

H. C. Birbe Jr., protested against the Harmony report and thought that other nominations were in order but was voted down by the club. He gave notice that he would file a contest before the convention.

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates for Kuhio for Delegate to Congress.

Another resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of nine to arrange for a "Dollar Dinner" to be given on the roof garden of the Young Hotel to rally the work of the National Republican Convention and the Precinct Club's election and also to be a welcome home feast for the Hawaiian delegates to Congress was introduced by T. McCants Stewart and adopted by the precinct club.

EIGHTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT

About one hundred and fifty members attended the meeting of the Precinct Club of the Eighth of the Fifth. Although there was quite a row between John C. Lane, who controlled the club, and W. C. Achi, the meeting was quite enthusiastic. The delegates to the Territorial Convention were nominated on

BUCHHOLTZ IS RECEIVER

Charge Against Achi Withdrawn—Other Court Items.

In the suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. W. C. Achi et al., Judge Robinson granted the motion of the plaintiff for a receiver of the live stock.

Frans Buchholtz was appointed as receiver. Vice President Isenberg's affidavit charging Achi with the removal of live stock was withdrawn and then the appointment of a receiver was made with consent.

KOOLAUPOKO APPEALS.

An appeal from District Magistrate E. P. Alkna of Koolaupoko has been entered in the suit of Maleka Hillele vs. Frank F. Pahia by the plaintiff, judgment having been for defendant with costs. The plaintiff claimed \$100 damages for the defendant's taking possession, by his agents, of two head of cattle belong to the plaintiff.

Kimura, a Japanese, has appealed in two cases from District Magistrate Alkna of Koolaupoko. He was found guilty of vagrancy and of larceny in the second degree, by stealing two blankets, and sentenced in each case to imprisonment six months and payment of costs.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear continued the hearing of the Christian annulment of marriage case from Thursday afternoon until Monday morning.

After concluding the hearing of the Walluku water rights case, the Supreme Court adjourned till Monday morning.

Accounts of the estate of the Blaisdell minors were referred by Judge Gear to W. R. Sims as master.

KAMEHAMEHA GETS A NEW PRINCIPAL

Perley L. Horna will be the new principal of the Kamehameha Schools. A cablegram was received from him Friday accepting the position offered to him and he will arrive the third week in August to assume his duties. The new principal is of Massachusetts' stock although he was brought up in Kansas. He took his degree at Harvard, being registered from Oceanside, San Diego County, California, where his parents were then residing. He graduated from college in 1893 being a classmate of S. M. Ballou and Eric A. Knudsen of this city. He taught in Indiana and then became principal of Dummer Academy at Byfield, Mass., the oldest academy in America, founded in 1783. This position he has filled successfully for the past eight years. Mr. Horna is most highly recommended by the authorities at Harvard.

the understanding that they would vote for Kuhio for Delegate.

Only one ticket, that made up by John C. Lane, was nominated, as follows:

For Delegates—John C. Lane, Samuel C. Dwight, George L. Desha and N. Fernandez.

For District Committee—C. B. Dwight, James L. Aholo, J. Kapono, J. Kahale, Solomon Kalelepu, D. Kama and Pulehu.

Senator Achi protested against the action of the Executive Committee in filling the vacancy caused by his resignation. Achi's resignation had been accepted and at a meeting held at the residence of George L. Desha, the latter was appointed to succeed him.

Achi wanted Solomon Kalelepu given the place but the club sustained the action of the committee in appointing Desha, on the grounds that Desha is an old man in the party and Kalelepu a comparatively new man.

NINTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT

Without opposition only one ticket was named in the Ninth precinct of the Fifth district.

The club adopted a resolution urging the government to expend the appropriation made for a water pipe from the electric light reservoir down through Puunui to Wylie street.

J. D. Avery attempted to introduce a resolution instructing the delegates to favor the passage of a county act and announced that he intended to introduce a resolution supporting Kuhio for delegate. The meeting refused to consider these matters and a motion to adjourn was carried almost unanimously while the Avery motions were pending.

The following ticket was nominated: For Delegates—J. S. Kalakia, D. K. Hoapili, W. E. Paikuli, A. F. Judd, and F. T. P. Waterhouse.

For District Committee—James Shaw, L. K. Ka-ne, H. Meek, A. St. C. Pihana, E. R. Adams, C. A. Mackintosh, E. Henriques, S. G. Wilder, and L. L. Sekumano.

TENTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT

Only partial returns were received from the Tenth of the Fifth, as follows: For Delegates (two to be elected)—Clark, W. H. Crawford, Bernard Kelekolio and Charles A'u.

For District Committee (four to be elected)—J. L. Kaulukou, Wm. Kwai-fong, S. J. Malloy, C. Broad, Wm. Isaac, J. Foster and Bernard Kelekolio.

Mrs. F. M. Brooks departs on the Gaelic today for Hongkong where she will join her husband, Attorney Brooks, who formerly practiced law in this city.

ALL QUIET AT WAIPAHU

Plantation Will Not Yield to the Strikers.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

A committee of the Waipahu plantation strikers came to Honolulu yesterday afternoon and held a conference with Consul Mild Saito. This was the result of a big meeting yesterday forenoon at which time it was decided to come to town and discuss the matter. Manager Ahrens also decided upon one important move and this was to pay off a large number of the strikers. This was done in the afternoon and quite a delegation came to Honolulu. It is understood that other plantations will not employ these men at the present time.

The plantation was quiet all day, the strikers making no demonstration whatever, and the relations between the management and the laborers were amicable to a certain degree. The police force sent to Waipahu from Honolulu on Friday remained there all day yesterday under command of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Lieut. Leslie. The police were exceptionally well cared for by the management.

12:30 o'clock last night a message was received from Waipahu that everything was quiet, though some Japanese were hanging about the headquarters.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

At a meeting held last night by the striking Japanese laborers at Waipahu, it was decided to continue the strike. They agreed to accept from the plantation the wages due them. The money will be paid them this morning, their time having been made up and completed yesterday. A few more police officers will be on hand this morning to keep the Japanese in order while being paid off.

Chartering a steamer to take from seven hundred to a thousand Japanese laborers to Japan, was the novel proposal of the ringleaders of the strikers at Waipahu plantation to the Japanese Consul. That to them was the solution of the strike problem at the plantation.

There was an apparent weakening in the ranks of the strikers yesterday morning as well as Saturday night. On the last mentioned date at about 8:30 o'clock there was a defection from a big meeting then in progress and about half those present left and went to another part of the plantation, where they started a meeting of their own. They had about decided to apply again for work, when the ringleaders and a big delegation of the strikers invaded the gathering and by threats eventually broke up the meeting, when the would-be scabs were won over and again joined the striking assemblage.

The plantation staff was busy Saturday and yesterday arranging the time of the strikers and it is the intention to pay off the strikers this morning as fast as they present themselves. This may determine just how far the strike will go. It is said that on receiving their money many of the laborers will report again for duty.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and detective McDuffie came to the city yesterday morning and returned to the plantation yesterday evening on the 5:15 train. Both report things quiet at Waipahu, and express the opinion that the strikers' cause is waning.

HONOLULU VS. HILO IN WIRELESS CHES

Following were the positions of the two chess games in progress by wireless telegraph between Honolulu and Hilo Saturday night, Hilo having made a move in each:

GAME A—RUY LOPEZ.

White.

Moves. Honolulu.
1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3.
3. B-Kt 5.
4. B-K 4.
5. Castles.
6. P-Q 4.
7. P-K 5.

Black.

Moves. Hilo.
1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-Q B 3.
3. P-Q R 3.
4. Kt-B 2.
5. B-K 2.
6. PxP.
7. Kt-K 5.

GAME B—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White.

Moves. Hilo.
1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K B 4.
3. Kt-Q B 3.
4. B-Kt 5.
5. P-K 3.
6. Kt-B 2.
7. B-Q 2.

Black.

Moves. Honolulu.
1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K 3.
3. Kt-K B 2.
4. Q Kt-Q 1.
5. B-K 2.
6. Castles.

Civil Service Examinations.

Examinations are scheduled as indicated below, to be given in Honolulu and in Hilo:

Beginning on September 14 the fol-

lowing-named examinations will be held:

Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Assistant topographer.
Computer, Naval Observatory.
Deck officer, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Draftsman:
Cartographic.
Engineer, Supervising Architect's Office.

Electrical engineer and draftsman, Supervising Architect's Office.
Engineering and hydrographic aid.
Farmer, Indian Service.
Farmer, with knowledge of Irrigation, Indian Service.

Industrial teacher, Indian Service (female).
Industrial teacher, Indian Service (male).

Irrigation engineer.
Matron, Indian Service.
Meat inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Observer, Weather Bureau.
Physician, Indian Service.
Seamstress, Indian Service.
Superintendent of construction, Supervising Architect's Office.

Teacher, Philippine Service.
Applications for any of the above-mentioned positions must be filed with the local secretary by the hour of closing business on August 14.

Beginning on October 6 the following-named examinations will be held: Apprentice, Departmental Service.
Clerk, Departmental Service.
Electrotype finisher, Government Printing Service.

Electrotype molder, Government Printing Service.
Elevator conductor, Departmental Service.

Guard, United States Penitentiary Service.
Internal revenue.
Messenger, Departmental Service.
Press feeder, Government Printing Service.

Skilled laborer, male, Departmental Service.
Stenographer and Typewriter, Departmental Service.
Stenographer and typewriter, Philippine Service.

Watchman, Departmental Service.
Applications for any of the above-mentioned must be filed by the hour of closing business on September 6.

Beginning on October 19 the following-named examinations will be held: Acting assistant surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.
Assistant examiner, Patent Office.

Bookkeeper, Departmental Service.
Civil engineer, Departmental Service.
Civil engineer, Philippine Service.
Civil engineer and draftsman.

Civil and electrical engineer, Departmental Service.
Civil and electrical engineer, Philippine Service.
Computer.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Nautical Almanac Office.
Draftsman:
Architectural, Supervising Architect's Office.

Copyist topographic.
Heating and ventilating, Supervising Architect's Office.
Hull, Lighthouse Service.
Junior architectural, Supervising Architect's Office.

Topographic.
Land-Office Service.
Fish culturist, Bureau of Fisheries.
Kindergarten teacher, Indian Service.

Mechanical and electrical engineer.
Pharmacist, third class, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.
Scientific assistant, Department of Agriculture.

Teacher, Indian Service.
Trained nurse, Indian Service.
Trained nurse, Philippine Service.

Applications for any of the above-mentioned must be filed by the hour of closing business on September 19.

A. B. INGALLS,
Secy. of Local Board.

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It.

Good natured people are often irritable. If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear; harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want? You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman.

Mr. Frank Leiby of 328 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 328 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

The taily-ho party which went to Moanalua and Honolulu plantation on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. had a jolly time. The party was conducted through the plantation mill and a picnic supper was afterward enjoyed at Moanalua.

SAILORS GO ON STRIKE

The Abbie Palmer Loses Some Men.

MAUI, July 23.—On Monday, the 18th, eight or ten sailors aboard the bark Abbie Palmer now unloading a cargo of coal at Kaanapali (Lahaina), went on a strike. They were dissatisfied because, as they claimed, they had shipped to go only as far as Honolulu. They wished to be paid off and to quit the ship.

Capt. Johnson sent for Deputy Collector W. O. Aiken of Kahului, who came over on Tuesday and attempted to straighten out the tangle. The ship's articles signed by the crew showed that the sailors had shipped for the entire voyage and not merely to Honolulu. After considerable talk one of the strikers returned to work and it is probable that the others will follow suit.

The crew of the Palmer consisted originally of seventeen white men, three of whom deserted last Sunday. They obtained shore leave and failed to return. Unless the strikers all return, Capt. Johnson's working force will be reduced to four or five men and he will be short-handed indeed.

OFFICIAL VISIT.

Superintendent of Public Works C. G. Holloway arrived in Maui per Claudine of Wednesday and drove to Ulapakua via Waikuku. After spending the night there he next day visited Polipoli Spring in Kamaole, Kula. Thursday night was spent at Haleakala Ranch, Makawao, and on Friday he drove through Makawao to Hama-kupoko and thence to Waikuku. Today Mr. Holloway drove from Waikuku to Lahaina and will probably take the Claudine there tonight.

STEAMER AMERICAN.

The steamer American arrived in Kahului Friday morning after spending 10 hours on the reef off Kamalo, Molokai. The captain sent a wireless to Honolulu and in response, the agent, C. P. Morse, a diver and some surveyors came to Maui this morning for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the steamship was injured. It is thought that the injuries to her bow are slight. The diver is at work examining the forward part of her hull now. By the steamer Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Castle of Honolulu arrived.

THE POLO PLAYERS.

The polo contest between Maui and Kauai is definitely set for August 27. The Kauai men are willing to play but one game on account of the damage to themselves. The Maui boys will be compelled to take the Claudine of the 20th and remain in Honolulu a whole week before the appointed time. To be "in the swim" on the Pala polo grounds nowadays, players must own a cracker-jack, for the day of the slow pony is past. Last Saturday's practice game was remarkable for the speed exhibited by the ponies and for improvement in team-work. Among the fast animals seen on the field were

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
E. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Per Year 5.00
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Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : JULY 26

STRAUCH'S BACKERS.

In the Strauch booklet the Equitable Underwriting and Trust Co., backers of the "Home Purchasing" enterprise, is thus described:

The "Equitable Underwriting and Trust Co., (Inc.); capital \$500,000, FULLY PAID, guarantee the payment of our contracts. This affords absolute security to the contract-holder.

The Advertiser, on the authority of one of the leading financial institutions of San Francisco, is able to quote a rating for this company of but \$5,000; a sum which is not only supposed to guarantee the Strauch company contracts but those of several Get-Rich-Quick diamond selling concerns besides.

Here is the memorandum from the financial institution, the report of which is confidential so far as mention of its name is concerned:

Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal., 505 Parrott Building.
Thomas T. Lyon, President,
Robert E. Smith, 1st Vice-President,
George F. Halla, 2nd Vice-President,
F. G. Kaufman, Secretary,
Western National Bank, Depository.

This company which has office with the Pacific Underwriting & Trust Co., is said to have been incorporated under the laws of South Dakota, with an authorized capital of \$500,000.

The Secretary called at our office on the 11th inst. and stated "The paid-in capital is \$5000. I formerly resided at Butte, Montana, where and also at Tonopah, Nev., I have some mining interests. Robert E. Smith is an attorney and ex-Governor of Montana. He is of means, but I cannot give an idea of their extent." One who has known him since 1886 speaks well of him.

Thomas T. Lyon is said to be manager of the American Chemical Co., whose office is in room 215, 5th floor, Phelan building. He is said to be an attorney-at-law, who came here from Butte, Montana.

George F. Halla is said to have formerly been connected with the Anaconda mine. At the bank it is learned that they recently opened an account there in a small way.

The corporation is said to guarantee contracts of diamond companies whose books it claims to audit monthly. These diamond companies guarantee to give each member who pays \$1 per week for 80 weeks, a diamond valued at \$160, when the contract matures.

Of the one dollar each member pays, 20 cents is for the running expenses of the company. The companies are said to be mainly dependent upon lapses to pay members whose contracts mature. They are not generally noted for their permanency. It is said.

Strauch is now a bankrupt with exempted assets of \$19. The "great financial institution" which backs him has the capital of an ordinary cigar store. Where do the Strauch contract-holders get off?

The American Almanac for 1904 places the national debt of the United States at \$99,457,241. A satisfaction of the prosperity of the country under the Dingley tariff in a recent political broadside, says:

"Between 1896 and 1903 Uncle Sam decreased the total of his public debt from \$355,000,000 to \$225,000,000, a decrease of \$130,000,000, with the Spanish difficulty and its extraordinary expenditures in between and paid for without his exacting any cash war indemnity from Spain."

The orders to the Red Sea squadron to stop sailing merchantmen establish a rule which applies also to the Vladivostok ships. But the trouble is that Skrydloff's squadron hasn't heard of them and isn't likely to until a great deal of mischief has been done. One can hardly believe that Russia is so eager to recall the Vladivostok cruisers from important work as to request the French Minister to Japan to send out a boat under a flag of truce—with Japanese permission—to warn them out of the fairway.

The Seventh regiment does not feel natural at Honolulu with itself hence a bolt and a contesting delegation headed by the memorable Mr. Pihle. The Seventh is no place for doves but for war-tactics and other birds of prey. It seems probable however that the convention will accept the harmony ticket on account of its name and from a natural desire to watch it trying to slay so.

Indifferent teaching in the schools of Hawaii according to the statistics elsewhere, is being to assume respectable proportions.

THE WAIAPAHU STRIKE.

If the attitude of the Japanese press of this Territory, which presumably reflects the opinions of the mercantile and professional classes of that nationality here, is truly revealed in the following article copied from the English columns of the Weekly Hawaii Shippo, there is little encouragement for any nonsense on the part of Japanese laborers on the plantations to be expected from their intelligent and fair-minded fellow-countrymen. This is what the Shippo has to say about the strike on the plantation of Oahu Sugar Company:

"The managers of Waipahu plantation have decided to stand firm and resist the demands of the striking laborers. We hope they will adhere to this decision, for the sake of the future relations between employers and laborers throughout the Territory. The unjustness of some of the demands of the laborers at Waipahu is so apparent that to yield to them would be simply inviting more trouble.

"It is evident that the pernicious few leaders who have caused this strike need a lesson. The only way to give them a lesson is for the plantation to stand firm, shut down on every striker and let strikers go. To yield would, we believe, cause strikes at Ewa, Aiea, Waiwala and other places. It would lead to further unreasonable demands. The only safe plan is firmness—a firmness that will give the strike leaders a lesson and furnish an example for others. If the present strikers are dealt with as they should be, and if they find that it does not pay to strike—that plantation managers have the nerve to stand for their rights—it will be a lesson that will be taken to heart all over the islands. It will prevent more strikes.

"The strikers who are demanding the abrogation of their profit-sharing contracts are making a demand which they should be ashamed to formulate. If there was a prospect that the contracts were to be specially profitable, these laborers would not be anxious to have such agreements set aside. They would take the extra profits. They made the contracts hoping for just such extra profits. What would they do if a plantation manager, in an extra prosperous year, told them they must give up the contracts and take daily wages? Such a proposal would be an outrage, but not more outrageous than the demand now made by the laborers that the managers set aside the profit-sharing contracts and pay wages, just because it appears likely that the contracts will not pay very heavily.

"The Japanese press of the islands is unanimous in denouncing this unjust strike and in backing the managers of Waipahu. Every well-informed and right-thinking Japanese holds the same view. It is only a small and undesirable company of agitators at Waipahu who have led the thirteen hundred into the present strike. We hope, as we have already said, that the managers will stand firm, and that the Japanese who have stirred up this trouble will get the lesson they deserve. Let them be fired out and kept out of Waipahu, and let it be understood that they are not wanted anywhere else."

WAS LAUKEA THE MAN?

A St. Louis paper says that a Delegate from Hawaii was in the anti-Parker conference which preceded defeat for the Hearst forces at the St. Louis convention and that when his turn came to make remarks he spoke as follows:

"I feel that I am hardly the person to represent my delegation, for the reason that I am not as well versed on your political situation as are some of my colleagues. However, I understand that one of your great contests for the presidential office is being determined. There are a number of candidates, and you are about to decide between them. I am not personally familiar with all of the candidates or their records, but I do know Mr. Roosevelt is a most estimable gentleman and I believe that you should nominate him. Hawaii will stand by Mr. Roosevelt and—"

The delegate was interrupted at this point. He looked around and, seeing that his remarks were causing a commotion, gracefully bowed and sat down. For a minute the meeting didn't know whether to be serious or not. A storm of disapproval was rising when some one laughed. That settled it. Everybody laughed.

"Proceed with the roll call," then sternly announced the chairman, and the incident was closed.

Could this have been the protean Laukea who has belonged to so many parties this year that he may be pardoned for forgetting just where he is at? Or assuming Laukea to be the man, did he take that dramatic occasion to change his coat again? Or was it all a case of St. Louis humidity?

Queer things have happened before to Hawaiian delegates to National Conventions.

The Forester and Agriculturist urges that more care be used in the handling of bananas for shipment. Owing to rough usage many of the bunches arrive at San Francisco in a damaged state and are sold in wagons on the streets for a price which leaves nothing to the producer. They do these things better in Jamaica where each bunch delivered at a ship is carried in a man's arms from the delivery cart as if it were fragile and inspected carefully before it goes aboard.

One hears no more naval bombardments of Port Arthur, though if a land assault takes place, Admiral Togo's fleet may be expected to do something. The time has come after so much fruitless firing to husband ammunition and save Togo's big cannon only have a life of about 150 shots and he will need all the efficiency they have left when a critical day comes.

SMALL FARM INQUIRY.

Whatever may be said about the amount of public land available for small farm settlers—which is a matter that the Government has most to do with—there has always been a deficiency in the resources of information about the conditions of small farming, apart from land, in this Territory which mainland inquirers desire. Therefore, the quest of exact knowledge from practical farmers here upon which the Hawaii Promotion Committee has just embarked must be regarded as one of the most important services which that body has ever undertaken. When answers have been received from the cultivators of different products successfully raised here, in various districts of the group, to the circular of which the main portion is printed elsewhere, there ought to be material on hand for a circular reply to inquiries which will really tell something both fairly adequate in scope and strictly trustworthy.

While it is true that the best lands in Hawaii are largely occupied by sugar plantations, which constitute the main industry of the Territory, there are still tracts and pockets of land here and there which are capable of development in diversified agriculture. To a large extent such lands are practically unavailable for lack of transportation facilities or expensiveness thereof. Whatever lands may be available of comparatively good situation in regard to the minor industries now being developed with considerable energy in different sections ought to be listed in systematic manner. The catalogue if incorporated in the Promotion Committee's projected information would greatly enhance its value to mainland inquirers. Land Commissioner Pratt will no doubt be ready and willing to co-operate with the investigators by placing the data of his department at their disposal.

DEALING WITH STRIKERS.

The strong stand taken by the Oahu plantation people against the Japanese strikers will be appreciated by other planters throughout the islands. It was needed. Compromise is only a success between men of intelligence and sobriety of character and it is rarely venturable where one of the parties at interest is ignorant and prejudiced. The plantation coolie is the lowest type of the Japanese race; he is quite another being from the Japanese one meets in a business and professional way here in the city. Offer him a compromise and he regards it as a sign of fear; yield to his demands and he thinks he is the master and makes new demands; use the strong hand and he recognizes the power to which, from immemorial times, he has abjectly bowed. There is one word which holds the lower classes of every nation in check and that is Authority. It is the only word in the lexicon that fits their case. Such people are mentally and morally incapable of giving as well as taking and arriving at a fair conclusion on any controverted point. Their duties must be fixed and their tasks set for them.

With the Japanese plantation coolies, ignorance is added to cockiness. The war has given them a certain contempt for the white race. They think that they can do about as they please here and do not even accept the contrary assurance of their consul. Hence the determined course of the planters is the only one that can prove effective. In the Waipahu settlement the planters determined first to discharge all the strikers under an agreement that other plantations should not take them on. This brought the strikers to time. They had expected a surrender instead. After that it did not take much persuasion by Japanese leaders from this city to get them back to their work. Such reasonable grievances as they had will be referred to the Planters' Association, but the men go back to work, as we understand the matter, without in any sense having been bought off.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

What are the Japanese going to do about the Vladivostok squadron? What is there to be done? No one knows what course the Japanese will take but any one, by glancing at the map, may see what course might be taken.

The first thing to remember is that the Russian ships must, soon, for lack of coal, go to a place where it may be had. Coal cannot be got for cruising purposes at a neutral port. It will be necessary, unless the Russians have sent collars to some unfrequented point in the sea, for the Vladivostok squadron to find access to the home port or to Port Arthur within a fortnight. No collars have passed the Tsushima straits; and if they have gone through Le Perouse straits—between Yezo and Saghalien—their return for supplies could be prevented by a small flotilla of torpedo boats.

It is within the power of Japan, with the aid of Kamamura's squadron, to close Tsugaru and Le Perouse straits and set a watch on Vladivostok. Perhaps Kamamura's command would have to be strengthened for this work but not in excess say, of four cruisers and as many torpedo boats. Then by detaching a squadron of one battleship and five cruisers to pass through the Inland Sea and attack Skrydloff, Togo would still have enough ships left to watch the crippled Port Arthur fleet and to head off a dash of Skrydloff for that harbor.

Subject to such circumstances, the Vladivostok ships could not hope to keep the sea very long. Under full head of steam as they must be, they are burning coal at a prodigious rate. At this distance it looks as if they had taken grave chances of being easily trapped.

Admiral Skrydloff is certainly making things all too interesting in the Yokohama office. This morning's news most interesting local concern about our magnificent liner Korea. It makes the war seem very near home.

When Nanchang fell the Russian Navy lost two more warcraft, the Sitouch a gunboat and a torpedo-destroyer. They were known as the "Sudie" and "Sudie" their business being to blow up when the Japanese came.

Mr. Strauch, it appears, held his "re-organization" meeting in a Star chamber. The statements made elsewhere in this paper by Bernard Kaleikolo, throw a strong light into the devious methods of the "Home Purchasing" promoter who, it appears, has beguiled about 300 people to pay him \$4 per month each. Here is an income of \$1200 a month or about \$300 a week in return for which Strauch guarantees absolutely nothing and, so far as his business has gone, gives nothing except a contract which has the empty air behind it. There ought to be a legal way of reaching and frustrating such schemes as this.

The down-town public will be glad to see work begin on the upper Nuuanu reservoir. Every few years we have a long dry time when the water in the lower reservoirs almost vanishes and when, as a result, fires might easily spread into conflagrations. For a decade and more there has been clamor for larger impounding dams up the valley so that some of the millions of gallons of surface water that flow to the sea in winter time may be kept for emergencies. Last year the loan bill provided for this work and the hope is general that something will be done, before long, to realize on the appropriation.

There would probably be more interest shown here in the vacant West Point cadetship if it were generally known that the cadets receive a salary, theirs being an official army rank midway between that of First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant and duly entitled to pay.

And still the small farmer wants to come. What is the Government doing to encourage him?

A ROMANCE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Carter, of Hawaii, got into a discussion with Senator Depew about the platform to be adopted at the convention.

"Well, it doesn't make any difference to us in Hawaii what sort of platform is adopted here," declared the governor, "for we have a platform of our own there, and it does not make silver or the tariff or any of those things the issue. Cremation is the burning question with us, although the Democrats started it. They got the idea they could win on that sort of a platform. The people of Hawaii have a horror of cremation, and so the Democrats started the report that the Republicans favored cremation. The fight was a hot one, and in the last election of our local legislative body the Democrats won, and there was more fun. The opposition got together and framed an anti-cremation bill, and the delegates wrangled. Finally one old delegate made the objection that the bill did not inflict any violation penalty, and he said no law would be obeyed when no penalty was imposed for non-obedience. Then another delegate, who favored the bill, offered an amendment to imprison for six months any man who should be cremated. The amendment was carried, and now we are going to have the fight all over again in the territory.

"It doesn't make any difference what the platform here may be, I know what the platform will be in Hawaii," Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

SPRAY STARTS FOR HONOLULU.

The yacht Spray, commanded by Vice-Commodore Pickers of the Hawaii Yacht Club, sailed yesterday morning from Hanalei for Honolulu. He had then completed a cruise around the island of Kauai. The crew consists of Mr. Battersby and two native sailors.

BLONDE REEF BUOY AT HILO.

Honolulu, T. H., 25 July, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the BLONDE REEF BUOY, nun, black, marking the westerly edge of BLONDE REEF OFF HILO, ISLAND OF HAWAII, T. H., adrift 17 June, 1904, was replaced 18 July, 1904, about 100 feet S.E. from its former position as shown on U. S. C. & G. S. Chart No. 4103, in 42 feet of water, on the following magnetic bearings:
Left Tangent Keokea Point, E. 1-8 S.
Catholic Church Tower, S. S. W.
Paukaa Light, N. W.
By order of the Light-House Board.
A. P. NIBLACE,
Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N.,
Assistant to the Inspector of the Twelfth Light-House District.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. George Conrad and Mrs. Emelia Nellie Ernstberger were united in marriage Thursday, July 21, 1904, by Lyle A. Dickey, former District Magistrate of Honolulu.

Henry E. Cooper, chairman of the County Act Commission, asks the Hilo Board of Trade by letter to state its reasons for having the island of Hawaii all one country. He anticipates opposition from other parts of the island to this proposal, on the ground of distances and difficulties of travel.

Nominations by the Republican precinct club of Waialuku, Maui, are as follows: For District Committee—D. H. Case, A. N. Kopoika, J. N. K. Koa, Sam Kellinell, Geo. Weight, W. A. McKay, H. M. Coke, M. Kaubimahu, R. A. Wadsworth, W. F. Crockett, W. E. Bal, John Keoloha, D. L. Meyer and S. B. Harr. For Territorial Convention—Wm. T. Robinson, S. Kellinell, N. W. Aluli, W. J. Coelha, D. H. Case and W. F. Crockett. Instructions were passed to the delegates in favor of county government.

MORTGAGES FORECLOSED.

Island Realty Co. Neglected a Proviso.

Judge Gear found defendants in default in the mortgage foreclosure case of Henry E. Cooper vs. Island Realty Co., Ltd., and J. A. Gilman. The balance of principal due on the mortgage was \$68,000, and \$3000 interest was claimed to be in arrears. Defendants admitted the statement of interest to be correct, but claimed an offset in the amount of taxes paid by them. The court sustained defendants' objection to the pleading of an oral agreement that the Island Realty Co. was to pay all taxes and give complainant six per cent, net interest. Defendants set up the statute which says: "The mortgagor of any property shall, in respect of such property, be liable to taxation only on the difference between the whole value of the property mortgaged and the amount of money owing on the mortgage of the property," and, after a provision that the facts relating to the mortgage shall be appended to the mortgagor's assessment return: "In respect of the amount of money secured by such mortgage he shall pay the tax thereon, which payment shall be deemed to be a payment made by the mortgagor to the mortgagee on account of interest, or of principal and interest as the case may be, and all moneys so paid by a mortgagor shall be allowed for in the account between the mortgagor and mortgagee."

The court finds that the defendants are not entitled to the benefit of these provisions because they did not file the statement in their assessment returns which the statute requires. It adjudges defendants in default of payment as alleged and states that a decree of foreclosure will be signed.

Regarding the second mortgage on the property set up by defendant Gilman, the court finds that he is entitled to the sum of \$21,524.72 under said second mortgage, and that in case the mortgaged premises are sold for more than enough to satisfy the first mortgage with costs the decree should provide for the payment of the surplus on the second mortgage.

The mortgagees are allowed to bid at the sale.

If defendants pay into court the full amount of interest and costs to date, no order of foreclosure will be made.

The court denies the application of the defendants to have the land sold in blocks or parcels, as in any event it would seem that the only subdivisions which could be recognized are those set out in the mortgage.

The court declares it has no authority to order a sale on credit under foreclosure and therefore will not grant the prayer of defendants in this regard. Kinney, McCallahan & Cooper for complainant; Castle & Withington for respondent.

TOO HEAVILY LOADED.

S. F. Chillingworth, deputy sheriff, has made return of execution for \$1910.23 in the case of W. O. Smith et al., trustees of Gear, Lansing & Co., vs. John D. Holt Jr., as wholly unsatisfied. The property levied on consisted of 2-8 undivided interest in the estate and effects of Owen J. Holt, 2-27 undivided interest in the estate of R. W. Holt comprising interest or share in lands stated, aggregating nearly 15,000 acres, and land at foot of Punchbowl street, Honolulu. The lands were subject to \$15,000 in mortgages. At the sale Henry Van Gleason, trustee, was the purchaser of defendant's interest as stated for \$15, which amount, after deducting his own fee of 75 cents, the deputy sheriff applied to costs and expenses of execution.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson appointed Lam Chang See as administratrix of the estate of Lam Hong, her deceased husband, under a bond of \$15. It appeared at the hearing that the deceased left an insurance policy of the face value of \$1000 payable to his wife. Otherwise the estate was valued at about \$25.

To the writs of error of Young Hin and twenty-one others against H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and Honokaa Sugar Co., Ltd., in two cases, uniform answers of both defendants, saying "there is no error," have been filed by Cecil Brown, F. E. Thompson and C. F. Clemmons, attorneys for defendants.

Judge Gear yesterday further heard the Christian marriage annulment case. Judge Robinson was a witness, he having tried a case in which the woman was concerned.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)
Superintendent Holloway is expected back from Maui this morning.

Edmund H. Hart, clerk of the Circuit Court at Waialuku, is visiting the city.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt has returned from a visit of several weeks to Hilo and the Volcano.

When the Mauna Loa sailed on Friday it had on board several visitors to the Volcano, who will return by the Kinan at the end of this week. Mr. Ed. J. Bell, Miss E. Bell, Miss L. Bell, Mr. S. L. Severance, Mr. and Mrs. S. Beck, and Miss Bethell were among the number.

Under foreclosure of mortgages by W. E. Howell and wife and B. L. Howe and wife to J. A. Magoon, the former Chinese school premises in Kukui street were sold at auction by W. E. Fisher, auctioneer, yesterday. E. A. Mott-Smith acting for the Kio On Fung Association, was the purchaser for \$4400.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.
Few are entirely free from it.
Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.
Common indications are buncches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula, with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COCKE—(Robert Lewers, J. T. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building materials, Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 25, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	100	100
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	100	19 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,512,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100		
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honokaa	2,000,000	100		
Kaunaloa	500,000	100		
Kapahulu	2,500,000	100	17 1/2	
Kilauea	150,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
Kona	500,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	100	27	30
Onomae	1,000,000	100	24	26
Okeala	500,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	2 1/2	3
Papaikou	150,000	100		
Pasadena Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	500,000	100		
Papaikou	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	25	28
Waikaloa	500,000	100		
Waipahoehoe	250,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		
H. E. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100		100
H. E. T. & L. Co., C.	1,000,000	100		75
Matua	250,000	100		
O. E. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		72 1/2
Hilo S. S. Co.	1,000,000	100		
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.			97 1/2	
Haw. Terr. 4 p.c. (Pine)			90	
Hilo S. S. Co., 5 p.c.			100	
Hon. B. T. & L. Co., 5 p.c.			100	
Ewa Plant, 5 p.c.			100	
O. E. & L. Co., 5 p.c.			100	100 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c.			100	100
Waialua Agri. Co., 5 p.c.			100	100
Kahuku S. S. Co., 5 p.c.			100	100
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p.c.			100	100
Pala 5 p.c.			100	100
Halekani			100	100
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p.c.			100	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 5 p.c.			100	100

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

HOLLOWAY ON MAUI

Public Works Are Going Ahead There.

WAILUKU, July 23.—C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, arrived on Wednesday to look after government work on Maui. Mr. Holloway states that the Wailuku Sugar Co. through its manager contests the right of way of the Iao Valley road, but that satisfactory arrangements are being made whereby the opposition of the company will be withdrawn and that within a month tenders for bids for the construction of the road will probably be published.

Mr. Holloway also states that the plans for jail and fire department building in Wailuku have been accepted, and bids will shortly be advertised for. New bids will also be called for in the matter of the construction of school buildings at Lahainaluna. Mr. Holloway visited the Polipoli springs for the purpose of equally dividing these waters. He leaves for Honolulu this afternoon.

TAROENIA INDUSTRY REVIVED.
T. W. Hobron of Honolulu, who for years has been introducing taroenia flour on the mainland, has made arrangements with the Fruit & Taro Co. of Wailuku, whereby he has taken over the factory here, and will run it steadily.

W. A. Bailey will superintend the work at the factory, and is putting the machinery in first class order. At present 3000 pounds of raw taro represent one ton. After being boiled, the taro is crushed and forced through screen meshes whence it emerges in long, wormy looking strings. Thence it is transferred to the drying furnaces, and when perfectly dry is ground to a fine flour, ready for the market. It takes about four and one-half tons of raw taro to make one ton of the flour.

The manufacture of taro flour has been carried on here intermittently for several years past, but it is the intention of the present management to create a steady industry, which will not only prove profitable to them, but will also furnish steady employment to twelve or fifteen men and boys.

PUNENE HOSPITAL.

A column is devoted by the Maui News to a description of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s hospital at Punene.

The site is in an admirable location about an elevation of eighty feet and both public and private wards receive the benefit of the bracing sea air, while down on the sea shore is situated the beach house where convalescents and employees of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company can enjoy as long a rest as desired.

Each nationality has a ward of its own, while the private wards are fitted up after the manner of one's own home, thus eradicating any feeling, if such exists, generally connected with a public or private hospital.

The new operating room, which takes in a whole wing, is fitted up with the most modern apparatus, instruments and appliances. Immediately adjoining the operating room is the dark room where the largest X-Ray apparatus on the islands is installed, also a Finsen light. This is the new light which has been recently introduced into the hospitals of Europe and America. Here also is kept and used the newly discovered radium of which Punene has a generous supply. When exposed in a dark room this mineral throws out fluorescent flashes of light similar to that of the firefly.

The hospital is also in possession of a generator of the U. S. Marine pattern which is used for disinfection purposes and is of sufficient capacity and force to disinfect the largest of the large steamers of the American-Hawaiian line.

Dr. Dinagar, who is a graduate of the University of New York, and later a physician on the outdoor post of the Bellevue hospital, is in charge of Punene, and it is to the credit of Dr. Dinagar, backed by the liberal co-operation of Hon. E. P. Baldwin, who is ever watchful of the needs of his employees, that Maui can reasonably and with perfect confidence boast of the handsomest and most modern hospital of the islands or of the Pacific Coast for that matter.

Dr. Dinagar has an able assistant in Dr. Maple, the men's nurse, and with the three additional trained nurses who are pleasantly located in a detached cottage, he is able to care for a house full of patients and cope with the most serious of maladies.

GENERAL ITEMS.

In the article last week concerning the Haku pineapple cannery it was stated that the company had 20 acres under control. It should have stated that they have 20 acres planted and 200 acres under control, which are being planted.

The new and handsome bank building of the First National Bank of Wailuku is now completed, save for the arrival of the steel vault doors, and will be occupied on August 1.

Cane seedling is being pushed on all the leading sugar plantations on Maui, and the cane hopper is materially abating its ravages, so that a big crop for the next two seasons is confidently expected.

Delightful showers visited central Maui on Wednesday, extending to Wailuku and giving delicious relief from the long hot spell.

JUDGMENT, SET ASIDE

Sale of Property Near Business Center Ordered.

Judge Robinson has made an order setting aside judgment and submission of cause as to the garnishee in the suit of H. T. James, assignee, vs. Victor Hoffman and John P. Riley, defendants, and J. H. Fisher, garnishee. Judgment was for \$102.35 and the garnishee was held liable under an alleged indebtedness of \$1753.04 to Hoffman & Riley. On examination of the garnishee, it transpired that he had a claim of \$5000 for damages against Hoffman & Riley for default in manner and time of executing a building contract. This showing made the defendants in debt to the garnishee instead of him to them. Hence the order, which concludes by continuing the case, without including the garnishee, to the September term.

Judge De Bolt Saturday granted the petition of Louise I. Laine, a resident of San Francisco, for foreclosure of mortgage against M. D. Monsarrat, P. D. Kellelt Jr. was appointed commissioner of sale and an attorney's fee of \$100 was allowed to Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, attorneys for plaintiff. Judgment is for \$2500 with interest from March 25, 1933, to date. The property mortgaged is situated at Union street and Adams lane, being the premises conveyed to defendant by James I. Dowsett on March 1, 1932.

Dr. Charles Bryant Cooper, on the petition of Benette Darcy Sullivan, has been appointed by Judge Gear as guardian of the person of Reynold Brodie McGrew, a minor, thirteen years of age.

John P. Makaiwa, guardian of John N. Makaiwa, a minor, petitions for leave to sell real estate at Kaakopua, Honolulu.

Samford B. Dole, guardian of Silverster and Anthony Zablan, minors, files an account with petition for discharge. Receipts on behalf of Silverster are \$4458.40 and payments \$4412.40, while for Anthony receipts are \$3873.43 and payments \$3787.23.

SUGAR MARKET TENDENCY UPWARD

Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal for July 7 has the following on the raw market:

The improvement noted in the market since its recent turn upwards remains permanent as anticipated, and although the week under review was interrupted by several holidays, the moderate business which has been done has shown that the prices current last week are fully maintained, while the volume of offerings is considerably reduced, owing to the less volume of supplies in sight in Cuba and elsewhere, with the exception of Europe. The necessity for looking abroad for future supplies led refiners, during the week, to make further purchases in Europe of some 25,000 tons beet sugars, for which freight engagements are not yet reported, making the total of purchases estimated 40,000 to 50,000 tons. Further purchases in Europe must be made from time to time to cover the deficiency which will exist in the supplies of cane sugars from other countries, and to meet the increasing demand for the refined product.

The reported business for the week was of limited quantity, and included 10,000 bags Cubas at 3.94c for 98 deg. Centrifugals and 3.13c for 89 deg. test Molasses.

Two sail cargoes of Porto Rico was sold to outports, the price generally understood to be 4c. This quotation cannot be obtained in this market at present writing. Some 30,000 bags of Cubas for shipment were sold at 2.5-3c, basis 95 deg., equal to 4.02c, duty paid, for 96 deg. test.

European markets did not change, however, materially, in view of the purchases made, which indicates that a considerable amount of sugars will be allowed to go out without raising the price to any extent. Beet sugars opened at 9 a. 4 1/4d. and closed at 9a. 6d., showing an advance of 1 1/4d. for the week, which has no significance.

Cuban holders show tendency to demand further increase in price for balance of their crop, and are quite likely to obtain the same eventually. The figures for the week show an increase in receipts in the United States of 11,000 tons, while owing to the holiday week, the meetings are, temporarily, reduced to 28,000 tons, leaving the total stocks at 210,286 tons, against 205,996 tons last week and 228,061 tons at corresponding time last year. In Cuba five centrals continue work with receipts for the week of 5,000 tons and the stock in the island reduced to 129,000 tons, against 225,000 tons last year. The trend of the market may be considered firm and slowly upward.

Attorney M. S. Dupont of Pala acted as voucher for six Portuguese who were made citizens before Judge Keppel last Wednesday.

The Portuguese Republican Club of Pala will hold a meeting on Saturday, July 29. The membership of this club has been increased to sixty members.

Dr. J. H. Raymond of Honolulu came over on Tuesday night's Mauna Loa. He states that some thoroughbred Hereford cattle have been purchased to add to the Ulupalakua herd.

Attorney M. W. Allen was a passenger to Honolulu by Monday's Mauna Loa. He goes to the coast shortly, and will take a post graduate law course at Yale.

HAS CITIZEN LABOR BEEN TURNED DOWN?

Question About Whitehouse's Road Contract. Hilo Receives Shaking--Volcano Promises Renewed Activity--Board of Trade.

HILO, July 22.—Evidence on the Republican organization's complaint that citizen labor was shut out by L. M. Whitehouse, in the performance of his contract on the Kukaia-Ookala road, is conflicting. Affidavits have been published in the local papers of applications by citizens for work rejected by Mr. Whitehouse.

A. Lidgate, chairman of the Hamakua road board, under date of June 13, wrote to the Superintendent of Public Works, saying:

"Owing to the fact that there are so few citizens resident in the section where the Ookala-Kukalau road is to be built, we desire that you grant to the contractor permission to employ non-citizen labor, making it a condition that no able bodied citizen shall be denied work or job."

"The above shall not be taken to mean that the contractor may submit to Asiatics."

Superintendent Holloway, replying, said:

"I have already given my verbal consent to the use of Asiatics on the work to the contractor, and I hereby ratify this agreement, with the understanding that all able-bodied citizens who apply shall be given work and that it is distinctly understood that no sub-contracts shall be let to any non-citizen."

Albert Horner, acting for the Hamakua road board, investigated the matter and, in a report to Chairman Lidgate, among other things, said:

"I went over on Tuesday, the 12th of the month, but found that Whitehouse's foreman had gone into Hilo, so did not see him, but I was told that he would be home early Wednesday forenoon. I then sent word to all the natives living in that neighborhood that wished to work on this contract, to be at the place the following day at 2 o'clock to meet me there, and I would like all of them that wished to work to make formal application in my presence. I did not rely on the message of the afternoon, but early Wednesday morning sent a special messenger to tell them if they wished to get work on this job to be there at the time mentioned above. There was but one native turned up during the afternoon, he was offered a job, he accepted, and promised to be at work on Thursday, but did not show up."

"The fact of the matter is, I do not think any of these natives would work anyway. I have known them for years, and have known but a few of them to do any work during this time. Whitehouse's foreman informs me that he will take on any one that applies for work, and will pay for pick and shovel work at the rate of from 3 to 13 1/2c per hour. I consider this very good pay for the classes of work that is expected of them. Whitehouse's foreman also told me that the man that applied for work when I was there had been 4 Portuguese (2 boys and 2 men); the boys being at work the day I was there. I believe the men had promised to go to work in a few days. As these Portuguese are not citizens, and as I know they are not good men, they having been recently discharged from Kukaia, and as Whitehouse is not under any obligation to employ non citizens, I believe it indicates that anyone can get work."

One of the Hilo papers sarcastically comments on the condition of citizens having to apply to a Japanese foreman for work.

Mr. Benton of Benton & Arioli, in conversation, says: "My bid was for citizen labor and that was the labor that I would have put on the job. At present we are using citizen labor almost exclusively on the Pahala-Volcano road contract, and I feel sure that we could have got citizen labor for the Ookala road. We got our citizen labor from Pahala and Kau district."

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade has recommended to Henry E. Cooper of the County Bill Commission that there be one county for the Island of Hawaii, giving in a detailed statement the advantages that would result from there being but one county.

F. Brughelli was selected as a suitable person for the position of appraiser for the Land Office for this district. The Board also took up the matter of a site for the Hilo Jail, with the result of the following recommendation addressed to Superintendent Holloway:

"We have examined several suggested sites and after careful consideration we respectfully recommend that portion of the Pihoia land situate about seven-eighths of a mile from the Hilo Court House and containing an area of approximately 13 acres. This land is held by Mr. John T. Baker under a lease from the Government."

"The Board of Trade rooms are open to the public with reading and writing conveniences at the disposal of visitors. Files of the latest papers are there and everyone is welcome."

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.

Last Sunday at 2 p. m. quite a seismic visitation came to Hilo and vicinity, waking the good inhabitants from their afternoon siestas, and tumbling pictures and bric-a-brac about in a heedless manner. The quaking was slow and steady, vibrating about 23 seconds, with a period in the middle of about 5 seconds of real genuine jolting. Houses and trees could be seen swaying to and fro, and considerable damage was done to crockery, glass, etc. The shake was felt at the Volcano House, which was rather unusual, as most earthquakes that strike Hilo are merely felt at the Volcano. Evidently the shock caused several cracks in the wall of the crater, for during the night there were cave-ins on the east and

south sides of the pit. Walls heretofore of an angle of 50 or 60 degrees are now perpendicular. The lava flow and cones are covered with about 50 or 60 feet of debris. The hot cracks are much hotter, and the crater itself is perfectly clear, no steam or sulphur fumes escaping at all. If this lack of smoke continues there is apt to be an explosion and outbreak shortly, according to the kamahānas who profess to know.

HILLO'S SUMMER RESORT.

Everyone that spent the Fourth at the Volcano is unstinting in their praise of the management of the hotel, and the good times they had while there. One cannot find a more magnificent view than from the hotel verandas, and one would have to go a long way to find a more exhilarating and bracing air than one encounters on their trips about the hotel grounds and in taking in the several points of interest. There are enough points of interest about the great cavern to give one occupation for every day in the week.

Mr. St. Clair Bidgood has so changed things at the Volcano House that it is a comfort to be housed there. The era of olden days, when hard beds, dirty floors and a disagreeable table were the order of the day, has passed. The guest when he goes into his room finds a bouquet upon his dresser, clean linen upon his bed, crisp towels upon the rack, and cleanliness staring him from every side and making him blush at the dust he has picked up on the road. Bristle white celery and fresh strawberries from the hotel gardens are among some of the many delicacies served up to all alike. In fact, there is no reason in the world why Hilo's four hundred should travel to the Coast for an outing, when right at home there is a summer resort of unequalled attractions, with good food and cheer that surpasses any resort of equal size.—Tribune.

CHANGES IN VOLCANO.

VOLCANO HOUSE. July 19.—The heavy earthquake shock last Sunday caused a disturbance in the crater here that has kept up ever since. The walls began caving in immediately after the quake and lava has been falling since Sunday. The cones and cracks from which the sulphur fumes have escaped since last January are entirely covered by debris and the floor of the crater is entirely free from smoke.

The conditions existing here today are the same as just prior to the outbreak last winter. The flow that took place then has been entirely covered up. It is expected that fire will appear in the crater at any time if the usual course of outbreaks is followed. Weather is cool and invigorating.—Herald.

PERSONAL.

The following passengers are booked for the bark Roderick Dhu, sailing tomorrow morning: Miss Elvira Suhr, Mrs. C. McLennan, Mrs. E. A. Von Arnswald and child, R. N. Dunlap, Wm. Orbell, Miss Anna Lucas, Raymond Lucas, Joe Salvador, wife and child, and 50 Japanese steerage.

Miss Viola Wright, who has been the energetic superintendent of the Waiakae Settlement work, leaves by the Roderick Dhu tomorrow for her old home, Andover, Ohio, from which she has been absent four years.

Mrs. R. T. Guard and daughters, Misses Stephanie and Ruth, returned in the Roderick Dhu from the Coast.

Mrs. C. S. Holloway, Mrs. C. L. Wright and Miss Margaret Walker are visiting Senator and Mrs. John Brown at Reed's Bay.

Fred C. Smith, general ticket and passenger agent of the O. R. & L. Co., Honolulu, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lambert, Waiakae.

Miss Julia and Miss Lydia McStocker go to Honolulu today and will be joined shortly by their father and mother.

INJUNCTION STANDS FOR FULL HEARING

Judge Gear rendered a decision yesterday after hearing, in which he refused to dissolve the temporary injunction obtained by the Territory of Hawaii against the Pacific Hardware & Steel Co. and its manager, T. A. Hays, restraining defendants from doing business in the Territory. Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters appeared for the Territory, and Castle & Withington for Hays.

The first and third grounds of the motion to dissolve were not pressed. These were that the temporary injunction was improvidently issued, and that the bill did not show authority for its issuance but did show a want of equity on its face.

The second ground, that no bond was required and none given, is held not good because such a plea implies that the Territory could never sue out an injunction.

As no argument was offered on the main question as to whether the bill was sufficient to sustain an order granting the writ the court, considering the serious questions involved, is of opinion that it would be better to decide this question upon the final hearing, and the court will take the matter up at any time the defendant wishes.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE STRIKE ALL OVER

Japs Return to Work in the Oahu Fields.

The Waipahu strike is at an end. The Japanese field laborers will go out to their work this morning as usual, the differences between the strikers and the management having been adjusted to their mutual satisfaction.

High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Lieut. Leslie, the twelve mounted police and twenty-four foot police returned to the city late yesterday afternoon, leaving only Lieut. Hart and a force of ten men on duty at the plantation. These will be withdrawn today.

Editor Shiozawa, Mr. Imamura of the Buddhist Temple and Fred Makino labored long and earnestly with the strikers yesterday afternoon and finally brought them to a realization of the hopelessness of their cause. The result of their advice was that the strikers agreed to go to work today. In the case of the laborers who inhabit the various camps anywhere from two to four miles away from the plantation office, it was agreed that they go back to work tomorrow morning. The majority of these men, with their families, had brought all their household goods to the mill vicinity ready to leave the plantation if it was so ordered. The management has agreed to furnish cars for the transportation of the baggage back to the various camps.

During the meeting yesterday afternoon the strikers said that other plantations let the men off at 4 o'clock on Saturdays, while they worked to 4:30, and other estates gave them time and a half on Sundays should they be required to work then. The Waipahu laborers believed that they should have the same privileges.

Another matter which was thoroughly discussed was the question of certain Japanese who are working on contracts, giving them up and receiving regular laborer's wages, \$15 per month, or keeping the contracts and receiving \$13 per month.

It was shown to the strikers that under the circumstances such questions could not be decided off hand by the management and would have to be referred to the Planters' Association. It was announced that a meeting of the Association would meet here on Friday.

As predicted in yesterday's Advertiser the climax in the strike of the Japanese laborers at Waipahu came early in the forenoon when the strikers refused to accept the pay offered them by the management.

On the early morning train 24 additional police officers under the command of High Sheriff Brown were dispatched from Honolulu to Waipahu, making the entire armed force now encamped there, 46 men. High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Lieut. Leslie and Detective McDuffie are on duty at the plantation with the men.

No trouble occurred yesterday, although there was more than the usual amount of excitement owing to the fact that many Japanese began packing up their belongings. Some have left the plantation and a few at once went to Ewa plantation and applied for work. The management there refused to employ them, and it is understood that all other plantation managers on this island and the other islands will refuse to hire men for the present.

The money for paying off the laborers was already yesterday morning in the trays at the plantation office, but few came to get it. It is known that about half of the Japanese are not willing to continue the strike but are kept in the leash by the strikers, who, with some show of force and intimidating tactics, have compelled them to stand pat. The management is of the opinion that the strikers will go back to work peacefully, while the ring-leaders and others will probably be left to their own devices. It is possible that the police may shortly take action against this class of gentlemen of leisure and enforce charges of vagrancy against them. If a few of them were put on the reef, their influence would undoubtedly wane and strikes be of less frequency.

Another big meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the plantation, and a committee visited the manager to have a conference. They presented the matter of the desire of giving up contracts for cutting cane and going to work on a stated wage-basis, to wit, \$15 per month.

CAMPBELL ESTATE HEAVY SURCHARGES

Wm. R. Sims, master, had his report on the accounts of the executors of the estate of James Campbell, deceased, approved in the main by a decision of Judge Gear filed yesterday. Overcharges of commissions on many items of receipts and expenditures were reported by the master, upon which the court ordered surcharges to the amount of \$10,565. Upon the executors correcting the accounts in accordance with this opinion and prior opinions, they will be discharged and their bonds cancelled upon filing receipts of the devisees under the will. The trustees who succeeded the executors will be required to give bonds in \$125,000 each, that being the yearly income as shown by the evidence. There are many complimentary references to the work of Mr. Sims, as exhibited in his report, throughout the decision. Holmes & Stanley appeared for the executors, and J. J. Dunne for Princess Kawananakoa, one of the beneficiaries.

OLD LADY HOLDS FORT

Justice Hartwell Meets an Old Friend.

By unanimous opinion, written by Justice Hartwell, the Supreme Court denies a writ of scire facias applied for by R. Maka in the rather ancient case of Punilama vs. Mele and Maikal. Castle & Withington appeared for petitioner. The writ was wanted to issue to Mele, an aged native woman, "to show cause why a certain informal judgment made by this court November 20, 1868, should not be formally entered and execution thereon issue against Mele for the possession of certain land in Honolulu described in the petition."

When the judgment was given the court was constituted by Chief Justice Allen, Justices Hartwell and Austin, and the judgment was signed by the late Justice L. McCully, at that time clerk of court. It read: "The court by Justice Austin rendered opinion, as verdict, giving judgment to the plaintiff for the land, but without damages."

After the passing of a generation, Justice Hartwell comes again to the bench—the sole survivor of the worthies above named—and meets the same old case. In the meantime the Supreme Court of Hawaii has passed through several organic changes and many complete changes in the personnel of its members.

It was recited in the petition that no formal judgment was ever entered, that subsequently to the record above quoted Punilama conveyed his interest to Maka, the petitioner, and that Mele continued, after the Hawaiian friendly fashion, to live in rooms on the premises without paying rent other than occasional water rates until within a year past when she, under the advice of others, first made two claims that she had a right to the land; "first, that she had a right to the whole land under a deed from Punilama, being the same deed adjudicated to be void in this action; and second, that she had a right to live there on account of long residence; and being notified, declined to remove from said land." It was further stated by the applicant that Maka, the other defendant, was dead.

The court denies the application because the application itself shows that the surviving defendant in the action claims by adverse possession, and a plea of the statute of limitations in a proceeding for a writ of scire facias is good in law if sustained by evidence. In the body of the decision, concluding, the court says: "As this court has not jurisdiction to entertain such a plea, which requires a jury trial, the application for the writ must be denied, and it is ordered accordingly."

HAD NO CASE.

After hearing argument only from the opposition, presented by D. L. Withington, Justice Hartwell yesterday delivered a short oral opinion of the Supreme Court dismissing the plaintiff's application for a rehearing of *Paloio Land & Improvement Co. vs. Wong Kwai* and others. This is the somewhat celebrated water rights case that Mrs. Emma M. Nakulua, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights, spent many weeks in trying. Her decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court with some modifications, but the plaintiff made this application for a rehearing. T. McCants Stewart and Lorin Andrews were attorneys for the plaintiff and, upon the decision being rendered, Mr. Stewart said:

"The clear argument of Mr. Withington could not be improved upon. It may be permitted to me to say for myself and Mr. Andrews, my associate on the trial of this cause and on the hearing before this court, that this motion was made against our legal judgment. The treasurer of the *Paloio Co.*, Mr. W. L. Howard, worked the matter out to his satisfaction, part of the motion being in his handwriting, and we submitted our own judgment to lay opinions."

HILLO ELK GUEST AT BANQUET

A stray Elk from the Hilo herd browsed with a big herd of the Honolulu antlered folk last night at the Alexander Young Hotel and was given the time of his life. The visitor was Exalted Ruler E. E. Richardson of Hilo Lodge, B. P. O. E., and his hosts were members of Honolulu Lodge, No. 616.

The banquet was spread in the grill room which was decorated with American and Hawaiian flags. The table was in the form of an oval, covers being laid for thirty-two guests. Purple and white, the colors of Elkdom, were noticeable in all the table decorations. The centerpiece was a handsome silver epergne filled with purple and white asters and the chandelabra lights were shaded with purple and adorned with white ribbons. At each plate was a lapel knot of purple and white ribbons.

Exalted Ruler J. H. Fisher of the Honolulu lodge presided, at the opposite end of the board were Past Exalted Rulers Dr. C. B. Cooper and F. E. Thompson. Acting Governor Atkinson sat at the left of Dr. Cooper.

The toasts were of the kind which generally prevail at Elk gatherings. When a speaker arose and attempted to address his fellow antlers he was greeted with all manner of noisy demonstrations which broke afresh each time he opened his mouth. Interrupted speeches, songs and a rattling good time filled out an evening such as the visiting Elk will have cause to remember.

SEPARATION SETTLEMENT

C. H. Bishop's New Trust Deed for His Wife and Family.

In an oral decision Judge De Bolt granted the prayer of the bill in equity brought by Charles H. Bishop and Evelyn G. Bishop against E. Faxon Bishop and Joseph O. Carter. S. H. Derby appeared for C. H. Bishop and W. A. Whiting for defendants. By a trust deed of October 14, 1901, C. H. Bishop conveyed certain property real and personal to defendants, the net income of the trust to be paid to him for life and upon his death the trust estate to be conveyed free and clear of the trusts, to such person or persons as he might designate by his last will and testament, subject, however, to the dower right of his wife, Evelyn H. Bishop.

On April 25, 1904, Bishop and his wife executed a deed or declaration of trust whereby the terms of the original trust deed were modified in some respects, in others enlarged and added to, new trusts and obligations being created thereunder. The purpose of this second trust deed, among other things, was to make a permanent settlement upon Evelyn G. Bishop and the children of her and Charles H. Bishop, which should be in full of all marital claims on the part of Evelyn G. Bishop against Charles H. Bishop for the support of herself, or her children, or by way of dower or otherwise. At the same time as the settlement was effected Judge Jacob Hardy granted Evelyn G. Bishop a separation against Charles H. Bishop, and the two are now living separate and apart.

The petitioners requested the defendants to accept the new trust deed and carry out its provisions, but though the defendants were willing to do so they doubted their authority. In their answer they set up that the first deed of trust was a voluntary settlement completely executed and that the second deed was a revocation of the first which a court of equity could not decree. They state other grounds for asking that the petition be denied.

The court holds that the original deed is revocable and that the second deed may be executed, and therefore grants the prayer of the bill.

The property placed in trust under the first deed amounted to about \$100,000 in value. Under the second deed one-third of the trust estate, after liquidating a debt to E. Faxon Bishop, was to be set apart, free and clear of the trust deed, as the sole and absolute property of C. H. Bishop, also free and clear of dower or any marital claim, the trustees to make the division so that he should receive, as near as practicable, an equal proportion of income and non-income bearing property. The remaining two-thirds was to be held in trust and one-half of its net income to be the absolute property of Evelyn G. Bishop during the term of her natural life, and the remaining one-half to be paid share and share alike to the five children, the share of any of them who might die to go to his or her heirs. Upon the death of the mother her share goes in equal division to the children, and upon the death of both parents the entire estate passes to the children.

The makers of the deed reserve the right to annul, abridge, alter or amend the deed at any time, but only by their joint act or consent, while upon the death of either of them the trust shall become absolute, irrevocable and no longer subject to amendment.

ADMIRALTY CASES IN FEDERAL COURT

Judge Dole rendered a decision in favor of the respondents, with costs divided between the parties, in the admiralty libel for damages brought by Hilde Bakker and others, relatives of Douwe Bakker, deceased, against the American schooner *Susie M. Plummer*. Libellants claimed damages on account of the drowning of Douwe Bakker, a seaman of the libellee vessel, alleged to have been caused by the giving way of a rotten rope under his feet. While the court finds there was negligence, proof is lacking that the dead man contributed definitely or regularly to the support of his sisters complaining. They would be entitled to nominal damages in a court of law, but such damages are not given in admiralty for personal torts.

An answer has been filed by H. A. Ikenberg, vice president of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., to the libel in admiralty of Mary P. K. Makaalili against the bark *Olympic*, claiming \$50,000 damages on account of the death of her husband from falling into the hold of that vessel. Negligence is denied, it being alleged on the contrary that Samuel Makaalili, the dead man, disobeyed orders in standing upon the hatch while receiving sugar. It is declared that the beams across the hatch opening were not rotten, but broke under the impact of heavy slings of sugar. Moreover, it is alleged on information and belief that the libellant was never married to Samuel Makaalili, hence was not his wife nor entitled to sue as such.

D. W. Anderson's golf players defeated those of W. M. Giffard at the Maunaloa links on Saturday, winning 7 holes to 3. A number of players were out on the links yesterday. The players have the highest praise for the course.

HAYS PUTS UP A FIGHT

Three Documents Filed Against Injunction Proceedings.

T. A. Hays, representative of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Co., by his attorneys, Castle & Withington, has filed a demurrer, an answer and a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in the suit of the Territory of Hawaii to enjoin that corporation and himself from doing business in the Territory.

The demurrer states that the plaintiff has not stated a cause to entitle it to relief, and not shown that it has any right or interest in the subject matter as would entitle it to the relief prayed.

In the answer it is denied that the corporation exists under the laws of California, and alleged that it is a New Jersey incorporation. It is claimed that the corporation does business in this Territory altogether as a part of the foreign or interstate commerce of the United States. Also it is declared that the corporation's business here is and has always been an order business—that is to say, "this respondent is an employee and is not an officer of said corporation and as such employee is authorized to accept orders for goods, which orders are transmitted by him to the office in San Francisco and goods are shipped from the State of California or some other state of the Union to the persons giving said orders in the Territory of Hawaii, and that no other or further business is being done by said respondent, the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company, within the Territory of Hawaii," etc. Further, he admits that, as an employee but not as an officer of the corporation, he has maintained an office for his personal use, but not for the use of any officer or stockholder or to carry on any business of said corporation other than as specifically named by him. He denies that the said corporation is obliged by law to do any of the acts set forth which it is claimed he has failed and neglected to do in said bill. Wherefore he prays that the injunction be denied and the preliminary injunction be dissolved.

The motion to dissolve the temporary injunction, the hearing of which Judge Gear has set for Monday at 12 o'clock noon, is based on the following grounds: "First: That said injunction had been improvidently granted through mistake of misapprehension of the court and without notice to this respondent.

"Second: That no bond has been given in said action and that no bond is required in a case of this kind, and the Act being new and never having been misconstrued, as a matter of discretion, a preliminary injunction should not be granted and the injunction already granted should be dissolved.

"Third: That the bill filed in this case does not show any authority for the issuance of said writ and does show a want of equity on which to grant it.

"Fourth: That the answer denies all of the alleged equities in the bill and under the circumstances of the case the preliminary injunction should be dissolved."

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

HONOLULU TO HAVE ONLY JOINT ASSOCIATION HOME

Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Have Leased the "Engleside" on Vineyard Street and will Conduct it for Members of Both Sexes.

Honolulu is shortly to enjoy the privilege of having the only joint Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., boarding house in the world. The "Engleside" on Vineyard street, one of the popular boarding houses of the city, has been leased and will be operated in a short time under the direction of Secretary H. C. Brown of the Y. M. C. A. and Mrs. Brown, secretary of the Y. W. C. A. Neither secretary knows of the existence elsewhere of another joint Association boarding house.

The proposition of starting such a home has been discussed for many years in both associations, and a couple of years ago the Y. W. C. A. paved the way for the purchase of a site in Makiki for a Woman's Home. There have also been several projects on hand for an Association Men's Home, but owing to the difficulty of securing proper financial backing both projects had to be dropped.

At a meeting of the directors of the Y. W. C. A. last week the boarding house proposition was thoroughly discussed and it was decided to make the trial. Both associations have felt the need of a home where members could be housed and the "Engleside" proposition was found to be available.

The "Engleside" has been leased for one year with the option of purchase. It is proposed to make it a real home to the members enjoying its privileges and is not to be considered exactly as a money-making concern for either association.

It is proposed to conduct the home on different lines from other Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. homes, because it will be run entirely without the rules generally prevailing for such institutions. It will be run on the home principle, where the "family council" will adjust matters thought necessary to be dealt with. In other words, it will be conducted on the self-governing plan.

The "Engleside" will accommodate 25 people, and table boarders as well will be taken in. The lunch-room at the Y. W. C. A. will not be interfered with in any way.

A NATIONAL MOSQUITO EXTERMINATING SOCIETY

(From the Scientific American.)

It having been demonstrated by many physicians and scientists that certain species of mosquitoes facilitate the transmission of malaria and fevers from affected communities to those not affected, it follows that the only remedy is to prevent the production of the pest. The method most effective is the drainage of swamps or meadows to avoid standing pools of water; the results obtained in this way have been highly encouraging. Many desirable towns, presenting most attractive locations for residence, have acquired such reputation for having malaria and mosquitoes that their development has been greatly retarded. It is to show how easily and with what small comparative expense these depressing conditions can be reversed and improved, that the National Mosquito Exterminating Society was organized in this city last winter. The report of the society has recently been published, and contains many useful suggestions as to the best methods to be pursued to prevent the breeding of the mosquito. The society is desirous of enlisting in its membership all persons interested in promoting the general subject, and wishes to secure information from all parts of the country, later to be published in its annual report. As previously remarked, one of the most extensive plans for ridding a locality of mosquitoes is by a thorough drainage of meadows or swamps.

This is now recommended for the great meadows lying east of the city of Newark, N. J., covering a tract about eighteen miles long by four miles wide, or about 72,000 acres. The New Jersey State Geologist and two of his scientific associates have made a report urging the draining and filling of the Newark meadows as the only means of ridding the regions of the mosquito pest.

The report states that the agricultural value of the lands to be redeemed and cultivated will ultimately repay the cost. But the good effect on the surrounding cities and suburban towns in preventing the spread of malaria, thereby promoting the public health, is a greater reason why public aid should be demanded in cooperation with private enterprise or subscription for the prosecution of the work.

Work will have to be begun, no doubt, as that on Long Island was, at the ex-

pense of public-spirited citizens who are willing to risk money to prove in a practical way the extermination of the mosquito. It requires cooperation from so many sources that all that private citizens can do by organization and all that the cities can be induced to do in the way of appropriation will need to be combined in order to work on a territory large enough to make the demonstration convincing. It will be an excellent plan for village or town improvement associations in mosquito localities to discuss in public meeting the necessity of eliminating the mosquito pest, urging cooperation with adjoining localities, and show by maps and plans what can be done to secure permanent and lasting improvement. Ultimately, city and State aid can be secured to assist the work, much on the same plan as State aid is now given in road building.

That the importance of the mosquito is truly understood as regards its relation to the public health in the Panama Canal territory is shown by the appointment of Dr. William C. Gorgas, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., who has instructions to provide drainage for swamps and all mosquito-breeding places in that district. He is now in Panama for that purpose.

The board of health of the village of Lyons, N. Y., has recently adopted a new rule, requiring that all open barrels, casks or cisterns containing water shall be covered with mosquito netting, to prevent the escape of any mosquitoes breeding on the surface.

Under the right conditions it is astonishing what a large quantity of mosquitoes will develop and breed from a small amount of water.

There are localities under our own observation which have been free from mosquitoes for six years past, which for many years were unbearable to live in in hot weather, all due to the elimination of stagnant pools by simple drainage.

The extermination of the mosquito is a question of growing importance, and we hope will receive general attention among the various States and Territories of this country. The remarkable progress made in Havana, Cuba, in this direction in the prevention of yellow fever by protection from mosquitoes is a notable example of improvement resulting from hygienic scientific investigation.

DAVID LAWRENCE ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

The Chronicle says:

David Lawrence, representative of an Eastern tobacco firm, filled himself with liquor Monday night and slopped his good time over to the next morning. It was a cold bottle and hot bird that he craved and he sought them at "Babe's" restaurant, at 323 Larkin street. His condition was not one that satisfied the waiters, and they refused to serve him and his companion with refreshment of any kind. Then he called long and loud for the proprietor. Babcock was there, but said that he was not, so the super-heated tobaccoist still continued to howl.

Just then Percy McMillan, a waiter with a misplaced idea of diplomacy, endeavored to quiet matters and dispel the war cloud, but he only raised another for Lawrence threatened to cut his heart out and grill it, dashing at the waiter with a pocket-knife as a proof of good faith. McMillan caught the knife in his arm, where a slight

wound was inflicted, and Lawrence rushed off to another room, kicking on the door and demanding a revolver with which he might shoot Babcock, and saying that he would carve every one present into slices. No one accommodated him, and Policemen Krake and Helt, who had been summoned, arrested him for an assault with intent to commit murder, after they had pursued him as far as 421 Golden Gate avenue.

His case was continued by Police Judge Donlan until next Tuesday, and it being learned by the Court that McMillan's wounds were superficial, he fixed bail in the sum of \$500, for which sureties were furnished.

Lawrence came here from Hawaii and has made himself well known along the line during his stay. It is urged by those who know him that liquor has a peculiar effect on him and transforms an ordinarily peaceful citizen into a seeker of brawls.

EDUCATION IN HAWAII

Comparison of Present With Previous Year. Industrial Work.

For the year ending June 30, 1903, the number of public schools in the Territory of Hawaii was 147, being an increase of three over the number for the corresponding previous year, and the number of private schools fifty-seven, a decrease of two as compared with the year ending June 30, 1902. The year 1904 shows 399 teachers in the public and 247 in the private schools, against 388 in the public and 247 in the private schools in 1903. Pupils in the public schools this year number 14,467, compared with 13,798 last year, an increase of 674, while the private schools have 4332 against 4623 in 1903, an increase of 210. Total of public and private school attendance is 19,299, against 18,415 last year, an increase of 884. Of the public school teachers 107 are male and 292 female, and the private eighty-two male and 165 female. Of the public school pupils 7947 are male and 6520 female, and the private 2510 male and 3822 female.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS.

A comparative statement of the nationality of pupils attending both public and private schools this year and last year is here given:

	1904.	1903.
Hawaiian	4,377	4,893
Port Hawaiian	3,234	3,018
American	877	789
British	205	217
German	231	295
Portuguese	4,345	4,248
Scandinavian	125	194
Japanese	2,920	2,621
Chinese	1,650	1,654
Porto Rican	558	538
Other foreigners	189	148
	19,299	18,415

The statistics from which the foregoing figures are taken show an increase of Japanese in the public schools, for 1904 over 1903, of 343, and of Chinese 88.

NATIONALITY OF TEACHERS.

A comparative statement, as between the two years, of the nationality of teachers in all schools is as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Hawaiian	33	78
Port Hawaiian	88	72
American	314	327
British	69	67
German	15	13
Portuguese	24	33
Scandinavian	14	15
Japanese	9	9
Chinese	16	13
Other foreigners	16	17
	648	633

All of the nine Japanese teachers are employed in private schools. Thirteen of the sixteen Chinese teachers are employed in private schools, while all of the three hundred and fourteen in public schools are American citizens.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.

Public school pupils are distributed by islands thus: Hawaii, 4738; Maui and Lanai, 2413; Molokai, 254; Oahu, 5178; Kauai and Niihau, 1886; total, 14,467. Private school pupils are thus distributed: Hawaii, 1078; Maui and Lanai, 780; Oahu, 2811; Kauai and Niihau, 163; total, 4332.

AGES OF PUPILS.

In the public schools there are 213 boys and 145 girls under six years of age, 2392 boys and 1933 girls from six to eight, 5049 boys and 4113 girls from eight to fifteen and 291 boys and 281 girls above fifteen.

In the private schools 399 boys and 425 girls are under six, 1709 boys and 1651 girls from six to fifteen and 402 boys and 246 girls above 15.

Totals in public and private schools are 1182 children under six, 16,897 from six to fifteen and 1220 above fifteen.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Industrial training, etc., was imparted this year to pupils in the public schools as follows:

Sewing—Hawaii, 1754; Maui, 1043; Molokai, 97; Oahu, 2696; Kauai and Niihau, 832; total, 6413.

Knife Work—Hawaii, 58; Maui, 49; Molokai, 8; Oahu, 30; Kauai and Niihau, 31; total, 76.

Agriculture—Hawaii, 1733; Maui, 717; Molokai, 91; Oahu, 3009; Kauai and Niihau, 578; total, 6173.

Laurel and Bamboo Work—Hawaii, 125; Maui, 146; Molokai, 39; Oahu, 134; Kauai and Niihau, 22; total, 466.

Mat Weaving—Hawaii, 2835; Maui, 1693; Molokai, 86; Oahu, 4428; Kauai and Niihau, 28; total, 9068.

Other Manual Training—Hawaii, 43; Maui, 15; Molokai, 20; Oahu, 144; Kauai and Niihau, 115; total, 337.

Drawing—Hawaii, 3154; Maui, 1636; Molokai, 154; Oahu, 4555; Kauai and Niihau, 1493; total, 10,902.

Singing Tonic Sol Fa—Hawaii, 418; Maui, 107; Molokai, 17; Oahu, 1822; Kauai and Niihau, 1365; total, 3229.

The foregoing statistics are derived from tables prepared by direction of Superintendent A. T. Atkinson for the Governor's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, which requires its data to be of the year ending June 30. Reports of the Department of Public Instruction for the Legislature are made for the years ending December 31. Mr. Atkinson gave out these statistics earlier on this occasion because of a request for information from the special committee of the Builders and Traders' Exchange on the subject of Asiatic children in the public schools.

Mr. Nicholas Lakuma of H. Hackfeld & Co. left on the last S. S. American for New York. Mr. Lakuma has been in poor health and hopes to be benefited by the trip around the Horn.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark *Fooling Suey* sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 15. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Glendy-Brewer Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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To the EAST via
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This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

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Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

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General Agent.
1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.
Omaha, Neb.

SMALL NEWSBOY PLAYS THE HERO

A small newsboy played the part of the hero yesterday afternoon. The young son of Tam Sung, a well known Chinese merchant of this city, was playing on the stone wall at the Nu-shu stream at about three o'clock in the afternoon, when he lost his balance and fell into the water, which at that place is quite deep. Attracted by the cries of the child a little newsboy by the name of Anton Lopez leaped into the water and pulled out the child, whose feet were waving above the water. The baby was unconscious when pulled out, but by quick work was resuscitated and is now not much the worse for his dangerous adventure.

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

IMPERIAL LIME

85-100 Per Cent Pure

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

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The New French Remedy.

THERAPION.

This successful

remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by

Renard, Joubert, Velpaud, and others, combines all

the elements to be sought in a medicine of the

kind and purpose of curing tubercle, and

THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-

famous and well-merited reputation for damage-

to the kidneys, pain in the back, and

debility, and affords prompt relief where

other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood,

rheumatism, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling

of joints, gout, rheumatism, a all diseases for which

it has been too much a failure to employ mercury,

syphilis, etc., in the destruction of surface lesions

and skin of health. This preparation purifies the

system through the blood, and thoroughly

cleanses all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-

lessness, and all disturbing consequences of

exhaustion, worry, overwork, etc. It pro-

duces power in restoring strength and vigor to

the suffering from the overtaxing influences of

any disease in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal

chemists and druggists throughout the world.

It is sold in England, in 10, 20, and 40 cent

bottles, and in the three numbers is re-

commended and bears the word "THERAPION"

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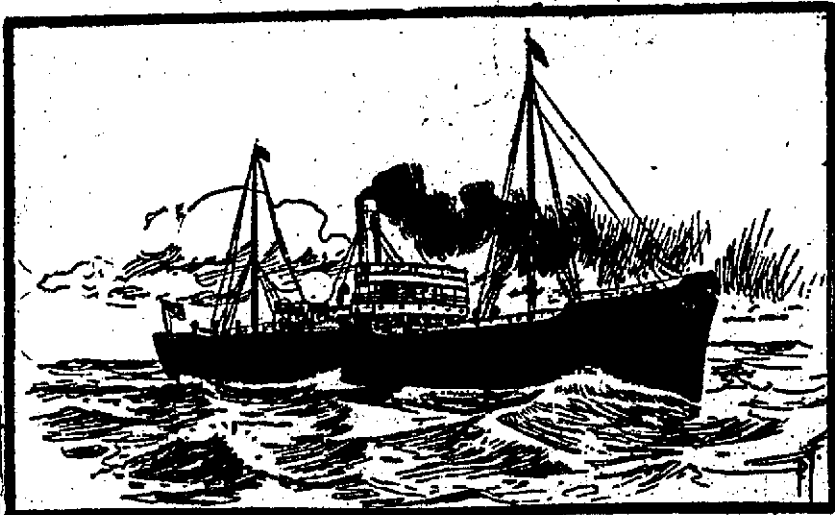
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WATERFRONT NEWS



A-H. S. S. AMERICAN.

(Wireless Specials to the Advertiser.)

LAHAINA, July 22, 3:30 p. m.—To Advertiser, Honolulu: The S. S. American is at anchor outside Kahului. Beyond the statement that the steamer is not damaged in any way I can obtain no further particulars. Agents are reticent as to details.

OPERATOR.

LAHAINA, Maui, (received at 6 p. m.—To Advertiser: Captain of the American states that the steamer ran aground on mud bank off Kamalo. After emptying water tanks the vessel drifted off. No damage was done.

A wireless message was received yesterday morning saying that the steamship American of the Hawaiian-American line had gone ashore at Kamalo, Molokai.

A message was immediately sent by cable to San Francisco with instructions to forward it at once to the head office of the Hawaiian-American in New York. It read as follows:

"American ashore, Molokai, Kamalo Point. Assistance being sent. Inform New York. Advise further later."

Owing to the first information that the American was still aground arrangements were made for the U. S. S. Iroquois to go to the freighter's assistance. The tug Counselman of Hilo, now in this port, was ordered to proceed to Kamalo and the steamship Mauna Loa was provided with extra heavy tackle, to pull the American off. The Mauna Loa would have to pass near Kamalo on her regular run to Maui and Hawaii. The steamer Kauai was also to go to the scene, and all else failing she was to lighten the sugar taken on at this port. No efforts were spared by Agent Morse to do everything possible to relieve the American from her dangerous position. President Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company and President Kennedy

of the Inter-Island offered every assistance.

About 10:30 a. m. a message was received which said briefly:

"American off. Heading for Maui." The arrangements made by Mr. Morse were annulled at once, and the news was cabled to San Francisco. Mr. Morse departed in the Mauna Loa at noon and went to Kahului.

CAPT. NIBLACK'S STATEMENT.

Captain Niblack, U. S. N., who has just returned from a cruise in the Iroquois to Molokai and Maui ports said yesterday with reference to the S. S. American's going on the rocks off Kamalo:

"That is a bad place and I can well understand how the steamship struck the reef. I have been there and the only warning for navigators is a marking buoy, near which the island steamers anchor. It cannot be seen at night.

"There is a fierce wind which drives down through the Molokai-Maui channel and by hugging close to the Molokai shore this wind is missed. I presume that is how that American went on the reef.

"There is really no chart of the south side of the Molokai shore. There should be one and on a large scale as there are many dangerous places. Owing to the height of the mountains rising up from the shore a steamer's officers going along in the night might be misled by the extreme height of the mountains and think they were really farther off than they are."

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 23.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Waimea, 5:45 a. m.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco, 8 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 11:05 a. m.

Am. ship Tillie E. Starbuck, Winn, 127 days from New York, 7:38 a. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, from Waialeale and Koolau ports, 6:35 p. m.
Schr. Kawallani, from Oahu ports, 7:15 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 4:50 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, 5 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 5 a. m.

Sloop Kaulani, from Pearl City, a. m.

DEPARTED.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient, 3 p. m.
Ger. bk. Charlotte, Grube, for Taitai, 2 p. m.

S. S. Argyle, Gilboy, for San Francisco, 9 a. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kaulai, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinau, July 23, from Hilo and way ports—John Fairlie, Miss J. Fairlie, H. Linaca, Rev. Westervelt, Mrs. John A. Scott, Miss Scott, Miss Lydia McStocker, Miss Julia McStocker, Mrs. Thomas McLean, J. Lino, E. E. Richards, A. I. Silva, R. S. Osmer, E. Machida, John Kiley, G. Osborne, E. W. Turner, Mrs. J. W. Leonard, Mrs. E. C. Bond, W. Sakai, Miss Annie Hall, E. A. Fraser, Mrs. Mary L. Peck and child, Mrs. S. M. Kanskanen child and servant, Paymaster A. S. Brown, J. Garcia and wife, Miss M. Garcia, J. A. Williams, R. W. Sharp, L. Gilbert, J. M. Vivas, Thomas Dunn and wife, E. H. Hart, Mrs. C. Beaman and 2 children, Lung Yap, Mrs. M. Phillips and 2 children, Mrs. Allen, A. Hanesberg, D. Rowen, F. L. Hommer, R. H. Baker, Mrs. C. S. Dudoit and child, Dr. H. Kennedy, Mrs. H. Kennedy.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 24, from Kauai ports—Miss M. D. Jones, Mrs. F. G. Sylvester, Rev. Yee Kue, Pa On, J. D. Mae, J. W. Neal, Miss E. Phillips, Miss E. B. Kellogg, C. Noda, W. G. Moody, F. G. Sylvester and 46 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, July 24, from Maui ports—Miss H. Hobson, Miss Mather, Miss Thom, J. A. Gilman, A. Berg, Miss M. Awana, W. Lyle, S. Lyle, Capt. Miller, J. W. Springington, J. Duggan, Miss Minnie Bailey, Mrs. T. Holstein and son, Chas. Bailey, A. A. Wilson, A. A. Dunn, W. L. Hardy, Rev. J. E. Kipli, K. Kobayashi, Bro. Francis, Bro. Walter, L. M. Bennett, M. Kaubimahu, Fakia, Jno. Kealoha, J. T. Waterhouse, C. P. Morse, Sister Lionela, Maria

Nunes, Louisa Nunes, W. Potenhauer, C. S. Holloway, Mrs. Ordway, S. M. Kanakani, S. B. Fujiwara, W. Berlowitz.

Per stmr. Likelike, July 25, for Kaunakakai—K. R. Atkinson, Father James, M. Hardee.

DUE TODAY.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Molokai ports, p. m.

SAIL TODAY.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, for Waialeale and all Koolau ports, 7 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

DUE WEDNESDAY.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hammond, from the Colonies, a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Makaweli, a. m.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, 9 a. m.
C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hammond, for Victoria and Vancouver, p. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Booked to Depart.

Per O. S. S. Alameda, July 27, for San Francisco—L. A. Thurston, wife and three children; Mrs. Marshall, Miss Krouse, Miss Robertson, Mrs. J. W. Bergstrom and three children, S. B. Rose, Mrs. Chaffee, T. C. Davies, Capt. Burkland, Miss Robertson, Geo. H. Robinson, Miss L. K. Hart, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. S. Ehrlich, J. K. Burkett and wife, J. F. Bowden and wife, R. W. T. Powers, wife and two children; Mrs. Florence T. Kelly and son, H. M. Stemann, wife and child; Miss Carter, Master Hughes, Mrs. F. L. Hoogs and two children, W. W. Ahward and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Grimstead, M. Brauch and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stemann, Mrs. F. Gurling, A. B. Nofsinger, Tong Kau, Chang Kee, Chock Hay, Tong Lewin, Chang Pay Quan, Dr. J. B. Faria and wife, Mr. Traphagen, E. J. Waterman, A. J. Glonau, Frank Gerling, B. O'Connor, E. Wichman.

Per S. S. Miowera, July 27—For Victoria: Mrs. Thos. GHL, Mrs. Broden, Miss Broden, Walter A. Doda, F. A. Batchelor, for Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Olding, J. B. Batterley, W. R. Hoare, Miss Hoare, C. N. Sowden, Dr. F. E. Clark, for Seattle: Mrs. Alfred H. Turner.

All the vessels bound from the islands to the mainland with sugar seem to be making unusually long trips this month. Several of the vessels are a week and more over their usual time.

AMERICAN WAS NOT DAMAGED

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Agent C. P. Morse and the divers who examined the steamer American of the American-Hawaiian line at Kahului Saturday returned to Honolulu in the Claudine yesterday morning. The divers made a most searching examination of the vessel's hull and reported to the board of survey that the steamer had received no damage whatever. No plates were even dented and a little paint scraped off was the only indication of anything unusual. After the outside investigation, a searching examination of the interior of the vessel was made, the compartments being sounded and every effort made to locate leaks. No leakage was discovered. The board of survey, consisting of Captain Miller, surveyor of the San Francisco Board of Marine Underwriters, Captain Parker of the Claudine and Captain Randall of the tug Leslie Baldwin, voted unanimously that the ship was in a fit condition to load the remainder of her cargo and proceed to New York. According to the reports the steamer was about two and a half miles off shore when she went aground. The shoal on which she struck is a long bank of mud and sand running from Kamalo point, Molokai, far out to sea. It is well known by the captains of island steamers, but is not marked on the government charts. As the vessel was so far from shore and there was no obstruction charted the captain naturally supposed that he was in deep water. No blame whatever was attached to the officers of the vessel by the board of survey.

ISLAND LIGHTS WERE INCREASED

Notice is hereby given that, on 20 July, 1904, the intensity of the light heretofore shown at the KANAHENA POINT LIGHT-STATION, ISLAND OF MAUI, T. H., was increased by substituting a fixed white lens lantern light in place of the fixed white ordinary lamp light formerly shown. On the same date the appearance of the light structure was changed by removing the upper portion of the lamp house surmounting the structure down to the level of the lower sill of the windows, at which height a platform was built from which the lens lantern is now exhibited. The entire structure was also whitewashed. The light now illuminates the entire horizon and is visible at a distance of 10 miles. Its height above mean sea level remains the same.

KAUNAKAKAI RANGE LIGHT-STATION, ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

(List of Lights and Fog-Signals, Pacific Coast and Hawaiian Islands, 1904, page 54, No. 260.)
(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast and Hawaiian Islands, 1904, page 54, Nos. 262 and 263.)

Notice is hereby given that, on 21 July, 1904, the intensity of the lights heretofore shown at the KAUNAKAKAI RANGE LIGHT-STATION, FRONT AND REAR, ISLAND OF MOLOKAI, was increased by substituting new post lantern lights in place of the former post lantern lights. No change was made in the height, characteristic or appearance of these lights.

KAUNAKAKAI HARBOR, ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

Notice is hereby given that in addition to the FAIRWAY BUOY formerly marking the approach to KAUNAKAKAI HARBOR, ISLAND OF MOLOKAI, T. H., missing previous to 1 January, 1904, the 2 BLACK BUOYS formerly marking the westerly side of the channel are now also missing, and the OUTER CHANNEL BUOY, nun, red, marking the easterly side of the entrance to the harbor has drifted from its position and is now 150 yards E. by S. of the position of the former FAIRWAY BUOY as shown on H. O. Chart No. 1791. These buoys will be replaced in their proper positions as soon as practicable.

By order of the Light-House Board.
A. P. NIBLACK,
Lieutenant-Commander, U.S.N.
Assistant to the Inspector of the Twelfth Light-House District.

Had Beri-Beri.

A dispatch from Delaware Breakwater was received yesterday announcing the arrival of the bark Foohing Suey, 139 days out from this port. Beri-beri was found among the crew, one of the men having died and two others being in a very critical condition. The vessel had a cargo of sugar.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel.)

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Alameda, Am. S. S., Dowdell, San Francisco, July 22.
Chamer, Am. sp., Slater, Newcastle, July 15.
Coronado, Am. bk., Potter, from San Francisco, July 16.
Gerard C. Tobey, Am. bk., Scott, from San Francisco, July 18.
Great Admiral, Am. sp., Watts, Newcastle, July 1.
Olympic, Am. bk., Evans, San Francisco, June 21.
Robert Adamson, Br. stmr., Seattle, Moji, July 2.
S. N. Castle, Am. bktn., Nelson, San Francisco, July 15.
Tillie E. Starbuck, Am. sp., Winn, New York, July 12.

MARRIED.

GARCIA-DOS REIS—At St. Anthony's Church, at Wailuku, Maui, July 21, by the Rev. Father Julian, Joaquin Garcia and Minnie dos Reis.

BORN.

ROGERS—At Wailuku, Maui, July 18, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Rogers, a son.

DECISIONS ON POINTS

Carter Wins Pleadings But He Must Put Up Defense.

Judge Gear handed down a batch of decisions yesterday in the cases revolving around the Parker Ranch. While Samuel Parker and J. S. Low, moving from different standpoints to the attack on A. W. Carter, manager of the ranch, lost in cases and points, yet Carter is held subject to making a defense of his management of the ranch and of his conduct as guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, minor, half-owner in the property. This appears in the first decision reported below, which being on the first case entered may be taken as the keystone of the entire batch, both of the Honolulu and the Kailua courts.

In the matter of the application of J. S. Low, next friend of Annie Hehuhua K. Parker, a minor, for an order removing A. W. Carter as guardian of the minor, Judge Gear rendered a lengthy decision yesterday. He refuses to dismiss the application, while indicating flaws in the petition. In the concluding portions of the decision the court says:

"If the allegations as to the charging of excessive commissions and the refusal to consent to the sale of the land at Paauhau are true, it seems to me that a cause is stated for the removal of the guardian and the charges impose upon the guardian the burden of a defense.

"The allegation, however, that the guardian's agent has with the guardian's full knowledge 'mismanaged the affairs of said minor' is obnoxious to the special demurrer, as it does not state facts showing any mismanagement.

"As to the seventh paragraph, therefore, so much of it as alleges the mismanagement of the ranch is insufficient, and the demurrer thereto will be sustained. If counsel wish to introduce proof on this point, the complaint will have to be amended.

"The allegations as to appointing an incompetent agent and bringing partition proceedings not being specially attacked by demurrer, and a cause being sufficiently shown to compel the guardian to answer the application, the argument of counsel on these last points will not be followed up. It would seem, however, that the complaint, if amended, should state facts showing the irreparable injury alleged. This seems to me to be elementary in the rules of pleading. Upon amendment of the application the parties will be given five days after service of amended pleadings within which to plead.

THE OTHER CASES.

Samuel Parker's application for an injunction to restrain A. W. Carter, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, from interfering in the management of the Parker Ranch, was denied. One material issue raised in this case seemed to dispose of the matter at that time, which the court stated thus:

"While the complaint alleges a partnership and the right of a surviving partner in the complaint, the return to the order to show cause alleges that the partnership 'has already been wound up and all liabilities and all claims for and against the estate of deceased have been settled.' The complaint in partition is also made a part of the return and the facts therein alleged are averred in the affidavit of defendant to be true. This complaint alleges a holding in common and negatives a holding by complainant as surviving partner."

In the matter of the petition of J. S. Low, as next friend of Annie T. K. Parker, for license to sell real estate, the demurrer is sustained and the petition dismissed, on the ground that the petition could not be granted under the statute, as it was brought in the name of the next friend and not by the guardian. The mother as well as the guardian of the minor had demurred to the petition.

J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot appeared for J. S. Low and Samuel Parker in these cases, while A. W. Carter was represented by Kinney, McCanahan & Cooper, Robertson & Wilder and Ballou & Marx, and Mrs. Knight, mother of the minor, by J. J. Dunne.

GOOD MUSKMELONS FROM MOLOKAI

Island muskmelons of a fine flavor have been on the market until the past week when the supply partially ran out. The small dealers report that the majority of the melons sold are grown in the islands, although some come from California. The dealers find that the local variety are much better liked than the imported ones, being more sound and of a better flavor.

The best have been coming from the Myers ranch on Molokai. Lately the melon fly invaded the ranch and the supply has not been so large. Quantities are also grown at Waialeale.

Hawaii Broken Up.

The old steamer Hawaii of the Wilder line is at the Railway Coal wharf being dismantled. She arrived in port last week with a cargo of live stock and as she is in bad condition the company decided to break her up. She was built on the coast about 1887 and was used in carrying stone to one of the island lights off the Pacific coast and was brought here in the year 1889.

The U. S. A. T. Logan will sail from San Francisco for Manila August 1st.

CONTEST IN THE SEVENTH

Two Delegations Will Ask to Be Seated.

A contesting delegation from the "Fighting Seventh" of the Fifth District will ask to be seated on the floor of the Republican Territorial convention. At a meeting of unaffected Republicans of that precinct, held last night, resolutions were adopted which set forth their grievances. The delegation will present petitions both to the Territorial convention and to the Executive Committee to call their attention beforehand to what they call an illegal method of voting on nominations. The meeting was aimed at what the contesting Republicans term the "Stewart faction." The principal resolution was as follows:

Whereas, at a regular meeting called by the Republican Territorial Central Committee, for the 7th Precinct, 5th District, for the purpose of making nominations for delegates to be elected to the Territorial Convention and to the Fifth District Committee, a number of legally enrolled Republicans were deprived of their right under the constitution and laws to make nominations by the ruling of the President of said Precinct Club, Henry C. Vida, and whereas the ruling of said President was in direct conflict with the call of the Central Committee and the rules of the Republican Party, and was a disfranchisement of the legally enrolled members of the organization; and whereas said President and Judges of Election have openly stated that they will not permit other names other than those of the so-called harmony delegation to be voted for at the primaries of the 7th Precinct of the 5th District, regularly called for Saturday, August 6th, 1904.

Now, therefore, we, regularly enrolled Republicans of the 7th Precinct of the 5th District, protest against the arbitrary and unlawful action of the said officers and protest that the same is in direct conflict with the rules of the Republican Party and fair play, and urge the Republican voters of the 5th District to vote for the following delegates legally and rightfully named on said Friday, July 22nd, 1904, in meeting of enrolled Republican voters regularly convened and presided over by Henry C. Birbe, Jr., to wit:

For Territorial Convention—Henry C. Birbe, Jr., Wm. Olepau, Jos. Kalana, Louis Trousant, J. L. Carter, Wm. Kaka.

And for candidates to the District Committee, as follows—Thomas Mokihua, William Henry, Henry Cooklet, I. H. Sherwood, Ed. Koloha, J. M. Keane, Jos. A. Apo, H. K. Alapai, Isaac Ihiki, C. H. Brown, Dan Kamafu, Albert McGurn.

Two other resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, that the meeting do heartily endorse the administration of Governor Carter and Secretary of the Territory A. L. C. Atkinson.

Resolved, that it be the sense of this meeting that our delegates to the Territorial Convention be and hereby are instructed to vote for Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole for Delegate to Congress.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner Kawallani will sail for Koolau ports today.

The Ka Moi will get away sometime today for Paaulo and Honolulu.

The sugar cargo of the steamer Maui was transferred to the Alameda yesterday afternoon.

Advices from Makaweli state that the Emily F. Whitney sailed from that port for San Francisco Friday.

The ship Tillie E. Starbuck commenced discharging her cargo at the Bishop wharf yesterday morning.

The sloop Kaulani which got in from Pearl Harbor yesterday morning brought eighteen bunches of bananas as a cargo.

The steamer Robert Adamson has shifted from the Mail wharf to the Channel wharf in order to give the Miowera a place to dock.



A little vanity is a good thing. Every woman should try, at all times, to look her very best. But it certainly must be discouraging to have your mirror tell you that your hair is gray when you are only thirty or fifty! Gray hair adds twenty years to the age. Why not look as young as you are, or even younger?

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Always restores color to gray hair, always. Brings back all the deep, rich, beautiful color of early youth. Perhaps the color of your hair suits you, but you are losing the hair itself. You are threatened with thin hair, rough hair, scraggly hair. Your hair seems weak, not well nourished. Then give it Ayer's Hair Vigor, a true hair food. It stops falling hair, makes the hair grow, and keeps it soft and silky.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGES' NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, mortgagees named in that certain mortgage made by Ah Fat of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, and Ting She Ah Yoo to Tong Wing Wai, Tong Sing Yee, San Wai Tai and Tam But San, co-partners under the firm name of Wing Wo Chan & Co., dated September 23, A. D. 1901, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances at Honolulu in book 227 on pages 155 and 156, intend, in pursuance of the power of sale therein contained, to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the real property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Moran, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, July 23, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. The real property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid, is as follows:

1. All that parcel of land situate at Kaahuhuu, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, being a portion of R. P. 6282 L. C. A. 10575 to Oloheheana, and described in deed of Alapai to Akona dated November twenty-fifth, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 92 at page 262.
2. All that parcel of land situate at Kaahuhuu, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, being a portion of R. P. 6282 L. C. A. 10575 to Oloheheana and described in deed of George Kaomea to Ah Kona dated January sixteenth, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 111 at page 206.

Terms of sale: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. Dated at Honolulu, June 23, A. D. 1904.

TONG WING WAI,
TONG SING YEE,
SAN WAI TAI,
TAM BUT SAN,
Co-partners under the firm name of Wing Wo Chan & Co., Mortgagees.

Lyle A. Dickey, 39 S. King street, Honolulu, Attorney for Mortgagees.
2602—June 23, July 5, 12, 19, 26.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from this date I forbid trespassing by either men or dogs, or entry, except by my permission, upon any lands known to be owned by me from Huehue to Kaunakakai, North Kona.

J. A. MAGUIRE.

July 18th, 1904. 2610

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OR

Bunions?

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will cure them. Give them a trial, and convince and relieve yourself.

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Hides, Wanted

Highest price in cash paid for Green Salted Hides of from 40 to 50 pounds each. Address

M. W. McChesney & Sons, LIMITED.

STOREKEEPERS ATTENTION!

Cash is paid at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu, H. T., for wild Castor Beans, cleaned, at the rate of 2 1/2 cents a pound, freight paid by consignees.

For further information address the C. KOELLING CO., Heala, Oahu. 2601

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Seminary Course accredited to the Universities and leading Eastern Colleges; rare opportunities offered in music, art and education. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Thirty-ninth year. Fall term opens Aug. 10th, 1904. Write for catalogue to Mrs. C. T. Mills, President, Mills College P. O. California. 2597

"Tell me, Mr. de Witt, how would you define a work of fiction?" "Oh, any of those books that say, 'They were married and lived happy ever after.'"—Ex.